

1354. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire which occurred on the naval station, Tutuila, American Samoa, on October 20, 1943; to the Committee on Claims.

1355. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting a report covering its operations for the period from the organization of the Corporation on February 2, 1932, to December 31, 1943, inclusive; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1356. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting a report of its activities and expenditures for the month of January 1944; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1357. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting reports of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the months of December 1943 and January 1944; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1358. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1359. A letter from the president, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a report of the official operations of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1360. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, transmitting a series of five tables covering his determinations during the third quarter of the fiscal year 1944, of numbers of employees required by the Executive Departments and Agencies for the proper and efficient exercise of their respective functions; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1361. A letter from the president, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to further amend the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; to clarify the meaning of references in the act to number of employees supervised and size of organization unit; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1362. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to extend the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WEAVER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3054. A bill to amend the Expediting Act; with amendment (Rept. No. 1317). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ABERNETHY: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4244. A bill to reimburse certain Coast and Geodetic Survey and Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire at the marine barracks, Quantico, Va., on December 16, 1943; without amendment (Rept. No. 1331). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 1517. An act for the relief of Staff Sgt. Marion Johnson, United States Marine Corps, and Sgt. George B. Kress, United States Marine Corps Reserve; without amendment (Rept. No. 1318). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 1542. An act to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in building B. O. Q. O-3 at the United States naval construction training center, Davisville, R. I., on March 27, 1943; without amendment (Rept. No. 1319). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 1632. An act for the relief of Capt. S. E. McCarty (Supply Corps), United States Navy; without amendment (Rept. No. 1320). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 1676. An act for the relief of Sgt. Maj. Richard Shaker, United States Marine Corps; without amendment (Rept. No. 1321). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 1677. An act for the relief of Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Newt A. Smith, United States Naval Reserve, for the value of personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire occurring on August 11, 1943, in quarters occupied by him in the armory of Aviation Free Gunnery Unit, Dam Neck, Va.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1322). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 1681. An act to provide for reimbursement of certain Marine Corps personnel attached to Marine Utility Squadron 152 for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in officers' quarters on February 9, 1943; without amendment (Rept. No. 1323). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1045. A bill for the relief of Mrs. R. D. Robinson; with amendment (Rept. No. 1324). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ABERNETHY: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1668. A bill for the relief of Leslie C. Selman; with amendment (Rept. No. 1325). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PATTON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2470. A bill for the relief of J. G. Sullivan; with amendments (Rept. No. 1326). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SAUTHOFF: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2624. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of J. R. Dixon; with amendments (Rept. No. 1327). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SCRIVNER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2788. A bill for the relief of Frank Baptiste; with amendments (Rept. No. 1328). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2874. A bill for the relief of Robert Will Starks; with amendment (Rept. No. 1329). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3038. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Grace Page; with amendment (Rept. No. 1330). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. STEWART:

H. R. 4545. A bill to equalize State old-age assistance payments under the Social Se-

curity Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. R. 4546. A bill to reimburse certain Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire at the marine barracks, naval supply depot, Bayonne, N. J., on 25 April 1943; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 4547. A bill to amend the act of February 14, 1931, as amended, so as to permit the compensation on a mileage basis, of civilian officers or employees for the use of privately owned airplanes while traveling on official business; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

H. R. 4548 (by request). A bill to amend the civil-service law; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Vermont memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relating to acquirement of lands within this State by Federal instrumentalities; to the Committee on Flood Control.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H. R. 4549. A bill for relief of Sandy C. Brown; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROGERS of California:

H. R. 4550. A bill for the relief of Ben Judell; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5401. By Mr. HEIDINGER: A communication from O. A. McRill, of Wayne City, Ill., in reference to the difference in comparative prices that the farmers are receiving for certain of their products and the price they have to pay for the commodities they have to buy; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5402. Also, a communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Metropolis, Ill., signed by W. R. Tiner, secretary, giving the views of their organization on international air transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5403. By Mr. STEFAN: Petition of Ella Sundberg and 67 other citizens of Stromsburg, Osceola, and Benedict, Nebr., urging passage of the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## SENATE

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1944

(Legislative day of Monday, February 7, 1944)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, maker of all things, judge of all men, solemnize our hearts with reverential and penitential awe as these holy days over which is the shadow of a cross we follow the wounded foot-

steps of man's Best Man, love's Best Love as in lowly pomp He rides on into His Nation's crowded Capital. Teach us anew, as we look on Him in whose face Thy glory is revealed, the pretense of pride, the hollowness of ambition, the vanity of power, the deceit of riches, the disillusionment of fame. In the set and steadfast face of that Servant of all who rides on to die, may we see anew the might of love, the royalty of self-giving, the majesty of meekness.

"O Thou whose dreams enthrall the heart, Ride on! Ride on!

Ride on 'till tyranny and greed are evermore undone.

In mart and court and parliament the common good increase

"Till men at last shall ring the bells of brotherhood and peace."

In the dear Redeemer's name who hath swallowed up death in victory. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, March 30, 1944, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on March 31, 1944, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 1640. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept gifts and bequests for the United States Naval Academy; and

S. 1647. An act to amend the act approved March 2, 1895, as amended.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RECEIVED DURING RECESS

Under authority of the order of March 30, 1944, the following message from the House of Representatives was received during the recess of the Senate:

That the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 1028) to amend the Fire and Casualty Act of the District of Columbia.

That the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2648) for the relief of Avid Evers.

That the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H. R. 2618. An act to regulate the placing of children in family homes, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 3912. An act to amend section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended.

That the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4133) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

That the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 75) providing for an adjournment of Congress from Thursday, March 30, 1944, to Wednesday, April 12, 1944.

That the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 248) for the relief of Louis Courcil; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. DICKSTEIN, and Mr. PITTENGER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 544) for the relief of Rev. C. M. McKay; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. FERNANDEZ, and Mr. CHENOWETH were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1313) for the relief of Delores Lewis; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. ABERNETHY, and Mr. CARSON of Ohio were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1411) for the relief of Eddie T. Stewart; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. PATTON, and Mr. JENNINGS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1412) for the relief of Mildred B. Hampton; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. PATTON, and Mr. CARSON of Ohio were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2625) for the relief of Edward E. Held and Mary Jane Held; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. FERNANDEZ, and Mr. JENNINGS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3390) for the relief of Mavix Norrine Cothron and the legal guardian of Norma Lee Cothron, Florence Janet Cothron, and Nina Faye Cothron; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. GREEN, and Mr. SAUTHOFF were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 2850. An act to authorize the rezoning of certain property in the District of Columbia as a residential area;

H. R. 4327. An act to regulate boxing contests and exhibitions in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 242. Joint resolution to amend an act entitled "An act to protect the lives and health and morals of women and minor

workers in the District of Columbia, and to establish a minimum wage board, and define its powers and duties, and to provide for the fixing of minimum wages for such workers, and for other purposes," approved September 19, 1918, as amended.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Under authority of the order of March 30, 1944, the Vice President during the recess of the Senate signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, which had been received from the House of Representatives and signed previously by the Speaker pro tempore:

H. R. 1216. An act for the relief of Walter Ervin and Cora Ervin;

H. R. 1421. An act for the relief of Paul B. Lingle;

H. R. 2234. An act for the relief of Mrs. Christine Hansen;

H. R. 2273. An act for the relief of E. C. Fudge;

H. R. 2337. An act for the relief of John Joseph Defeo;

H. R. 2616. An act to enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete payment of awards in connection with the war minerals relief statutes;

H. R. 2778. An act to ratify and confirm Act 16 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1943, extending the time within which revenue bonds may be issued and delivered under Act 174 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1935;

H. R. 3075. An act for the relief of Mrs. Isabella Tucker;

H. R. 3247. An act for the relief of Joseph Langhorne Walker;

H. R. 3259. An act to clarify the application of section 1 (b) of Public Law 17, Seventy-eighth Congress, to certain services performed by seamen as employees of the United States through the War Shipping Administration;

H. R. 3362. An act to fix the annual compensation of the secretary of the Territory of Alaska;

H. R. 3408. An act to amend chapter 7 of the Criminal Code;

H. R. 3602. An act to amend the act making it a misdemeanor to stow away on vessels;

H. R. 3668. An act for the relief of C. C. Evensen;

H. R. 3847. An act to exempt certain officers and employees of the Office of Price Administration from certain provisions of the Criminal Code and Revised Statutes;

H. R. 3912. An act to amend section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended;

H. R. 4346. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4377. An act authorizing the President to present, in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Navy;

H. R. 4381. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 260. Joint resolution providing for the employment of Government employees for folding speeches and pamphlets, House of Representatives.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE SENATOR CHARLES L. McNARY

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, in the Progressive for March 20 appears a beautiful tribute, entitled "Oregon's 'Charlie Mac,'" written by Capt. Richard L. Neuberger, for years one of Senator McNary's dear friends. The deftness of the



writer's touch as he treats of our late friend betokens an affection of which the RECORD should speak, and I ask unanimous consent that the tribute be printed at this point.

There being no objection, the tribute was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OREGON'S "CHARLIE MAC"

(By Capt. Richard L. Neuberger)

He was one of the last links with the old progressives of the great tradition. William Borah is gone and so are Tom Walsh and the elder Bob La Follette. George Norris is in retirement. And now Senator Charles McNary, of Oregon, is gone, too.

He was essentially a kind man. He was moved by generous impulses and by deep human sympathy. He had few preconceived social and economic beliefs. This was one of the reasons for his unrivaled personal popularity among men of all political faiths. He was no breast beater, no table pounder. He neither proclaimed nor declaimed. He never looked down from Olympian heights. He did not aspire to rule or sovereignty or power.

Charles Linza McNary, for 26 years United States Senator from Oregon, was happy in that position. He declined many opportunities to be Governor of his State. He was a reluctant candidate for Vice President. Once his friend, Senator Jim Couzens, of Michigan, wanted to contribute \$100,000 to a campaign fund to back McNary for the Presidency.

McNary smiled and little crow's-feet appeared at the corners of his eyes, as he scrawled on the back of the restaurant menu:

"The Presidential bee is a deadly bug.  
I've seen it work on others.  
O Lord, protect me from its hug,  
And let it sting my brothers."

McNary's beliefs and convictions stemmed from kindness and tolerance. In basic philosophy he was neither a liberal nor a conservative. His views spanned both sides. He was for public ownership of water power but he was skeptical of Government bureaucracy. He voted against extending the draft, but he favored the original lend-lease bill. He backed up much of the criticism which his running mate, Wendell Willkie, directed against the New Deal, but he did not go along with all of Willkie's comments on foreign affairs.

FRIENDSHIPS CUT PARTY LINES

He liked people. His friends were universal. He liked the President immensely, and this regard Mr. Roosevelt reciprocated. BOB LA FOLLETTE and Senator ARTHUR CAPPER were among McNary's closest cronies. Gen. George C. Marshall was another intimate of the Oregon Senator. They first met when Marshall was a brigadier general in command of the historic old post at Vancouver Barracks.

There was a rectitude about Senator McNary which no events could wear away. He was Republican minority leader, but when he felt the administration was moving in the right direction, he went along with administration policies. He was Willkie's running mate, but when he could not agree with Willkie's views he said so. He and President Roosevelt were good friends, on warm, personal terms, but he did not hesitate to challenge the President on many issues.

McNary's family went back a long way in Oregon history. He once told me, "I go back a long way too, Dick." He was acutely conscious of the events behind him. He knew that his grandfather had crossed the continent in a covered wagon and floated, hungry and tattered, down the Columbia River on a raft.

His farm, Fir Cone, held for him memories of his grandmother, Linza, and of his other pioneer predecessors. Fir Cone was one of his conversation pieces. "I want to see Fir Cone," said BOB LA FOLLETTE as he arrived in Oregon for the funeral. "Charlie never got tired of talking about Fir Cone."

SENATE'S BEST-LOVED MEMBER

Senator McNary was wise and cynical and urbane, yet he delighted in chatting with his farm neighbors in the Willamette Valley. He liked people and people liked him. He always was to Oregon what Jefferson must have been to Virginia. Fir Cone was for a quarter of a century Oregon's Monticello. Without bias, malice, or personal ambition he studied the questions which affected his native State. Many things which unscrupulous politicians might have wanted to do they did not do because of fear of him and his influence.

Oregon was proud of Harry Lane, and later of Harry Lane's successor. When Senator Lane died, the elder La Follette quoted, "He added to the sum of human joy, and if everyone to whom he had done some loving service were to bring a blossom to his grave he would sleep tonight beneath a wilderness of flowers."

That could have been said about Harry Lane's successor. "Charlie Mac" was the best-loved Member of the United States Senate, and he was almost a final link with the men who 20 years ago fought for equality for agriculture and to retain Muscle Shoals for the people.

Oregon is not represented in Statuary Hall in the National Capitol at Washington, D. C. A number of States are represented by former Senators—New Hampshire by Daniel Webster, South Carolina by John C. Calhoun, Wisconsin by Robert M. La Follette, Sr., Louisiana by Huey P. Long, Missouri by Thomas H. Benton. Someday Charles Linza McNary may be there, too.

WARTIME METHOD OF VOTING BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 523)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, inasmuch as the message was read to the House of Representatives yesterday and has already been printed in the RECORD, I suggest that it be printed at this point in the RECORD of the Senate proceedings, without reading.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The message from the President of the United States is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am permitting S. 1285, entitled "An act to facilitate voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces, members of the merchant marine, and others, absent from the place of their residence, and to amend the act of September 16, 1942, and for other purposes," to become law without my signature.

The bill is, in my judgment, wholly inadequate to assure to service men and women as far as is practically feasible the same opportunity which they would have to vote if they were at home.

Because of the confusing provisions of the bill and because of the difficulty of knowing just what will be the practical effect of the bill in operation, it is impossible for me to determine whether in fact more service men and women will

be able to vote under the new measure than under existing law. That determination will largely depend upon the extent to which the States cooperate to make the measure as effective as its provisions permit. In view of this situation, I have resolved the doubt, in favor of the action taken by the Congress, and am permitting the bill to become law without my approval.

In other words, this bill might fairly be called a standing invitation to the several States to make it practicable for their citizens to vote; in this sense the Congress is placing a certain responsibility on each State for action. But it will, of course, be understood by those in the armed services, who want to vote but cannot, that the Congress itself shares the responsibility through the complexities of this bill.

The issue regarding soldiers' voting has been confused. The issue is not whether soldiers should be allowed to vote a full ballot, including State and local offices, or a short ballot confined to Federal offices. I am, and always have been, anxious to have the Federal Government do everything within its power compatible with military operations to get the full State ballots to the men and women in the service. I always have been, and I am now, anxious to have the States do everything within their power to get the full State ballots to the men and women in the service.

The real issue is whether, after the States have done all that they are willing to do to get the full State ballots to the men and women in the service, and after the Federal Government has done everything within its power to get the full State ballots delivered to the men and women in the service, those who have not received their full State ballots should be given the right to cast a short, uniform Federal ballot which can readily be made available to them. This right, which should be assured to all men and women in the service, is largely nullified by the conditions which the provisions of this bill attach to its exercise.

In my judgment, the right of a soldier to vote the Federal ballot if he does not receive in time his State ballot should not be conditioned, as it is by this bill, upon his having made a prior application for a State ballot, or upon the prior certification by the Governor of the State that the Federal ballot is acceptable under State law. This bill provides a Federal ballot, but because of these conditions it does not provide the right to vote.

The Federal Government will and should do everything it can to get the State ballots to our men and women in the service. But it is not, in my judgment, true, as some have contended, that the Federal Government can assure the use of State ballots as readily as the use of Federal ballots. No matter what effort the Federal Government makes, in many cases it will not be possible to insure the delivery in time of State ballots to designated individuals all over the world or their return in time to the respective States.

Some of the service men and women, not knowing where they will be a month hence or whether they will be alive, will not apply for their ballots. Others will not receive their State ballots in time or be able to get their ballots back to their States in time. Remember that a number of States still require a special form of application and that the postal-card application forms supplied by the Federal Government are only treated as an application for an application for a State ballot.

The Federal Government can insure, and, in my judgment, it is the duty of the Federal Government to insure, that every service man and woman who does not get his State ballot in time shall have the right to use a short and uniform Federal ballot.

It is, in my judgment, within the authority of the Congress to use its war powers to protect the political rights of our service men and women to vote for Federal offices, as well as their civil rights with respect to their jobs and their homes. If Congress did not hesitate to protect their property rights by legislation which affected State law, there is no reason why Congress should hesitate to protect their political rights.

In 1942, Congress did exercise the war powers to provide Federal war ballots and they were counted in almost every State. What was constitutional in 1942, certainly is not unconstitutional in 1944.

In allowing the bill to become law, I wish to appeal to the States, upon whom the Congress has placed the primary responsibility for enabling our service people to vote, to cooperate to make the bill as fully effective as its defective provisions will allow. The response of the Governors to my questions, and reports made to me by the War Department, indicate that many States have not yet taken action to make the bill as fully effective as it could be and that a considerable number of States do not presently contemplate taking such action.

I wish also to appeal to the Congress to take more adequate action to protect the political rights of our men and women in the service.

It is right and necessary that the States do all in their power to see that the State ballots reach the men and women in the service from their States. In particular, I appeal to them to see that their State laws allow sufficient time between the time that their absentee ballots are available for distribution and the time that they must be returned to be counted.

I also appeal to the States to see that the postal-card application forms for State ballots distributed by the Federal Government to the troops are treated as a sufficient application for their State ballot and not merely as a request for a formal application for a State ballot.

I also appeal to the States to authorize the use of the Federal ballots by all service people from their States who have not received their State ballots before an appropriate date, whether or not they have formally applied for them. No State or Federal red tape should take from our young folk in the service their right to vote.

I further appeal to the Congress to amend the present bill, S. 1285, so as to authorize all service men and women, who have not received their State ballots by an appropriate date, whether or not they have formally applied for them, to use the Federal ballot without prior express authorization by the States. If the States do not accept the Federal ballot, that will be their responsibility. Under this bill, that responsibility is shared by the Congress.

Our boys on the battle fronts must not be denied an opportunity to vote simply because they are away from home. They are at the front fighting with their lives to defend our rights and our freedoms. We must assure them their rights and freedoms at home so that they will have a fair share in determining the kind of life to which they will return.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 31, 1944.

#### THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have placed in the RECORD two editorials from recent issues of the Philadelphia Record, dealing with a recent opinion of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One editorial is headed "Pennsylvania common law—Republicans are innocent." In that editorial the court says:

The question is entirely one of law. Our conclusion is not to be understood as approving the morals of the transaction.

While this same court, in the opinion written by Chief Justice Maxey in the famous Puffendorf decision, says:

All laws should receive a sensible construction. If we construe (the Philadelphia city charter) literally it means that a mayor of Philadelphia must be elected on November 4.

Then the court went on to argue that—

The common sense of man approves the judgment mentioned by Puffendorf, (1694) that the Bolognian law which enacted that "whoever drew blood in the streets should be punished with the utmost severity" did not extend to the surgeon who opened the vein of a person that fell down in the street with a fit.

The other editorial deals with the profits in G. O. P. politics sanctified by anonymity. The decision in this case was per curiam, without any one of the seven justices even signing it. They were so ashamed of the opinion that they lacked the courage to sign it.

This case involved a rake-off of \$250,000 in the Municipal Water Co. transaction in the city of Chester, Delaware County, Pa., the lower court having ruled that it was up to boss John McClure and his associates to return the \$250,000. The supreme court reversed that opinion and put the stamp of approval on this dishonest and dishonorable transaction.

I have said before on the floor of the Senate that I have nothing but contempt for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and especially for its chief justice.

Whether or not our founding fathers were right when they based our Constitution on the separation of public powers into three equal branches, the executive,

legislative, and judicial, I have long been of the opinion that if American liberty should ever be extinguished, behind that crime would be found the political courts of several States, and I may add that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania would head the list.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Philadelphia Record of March 22, 1944]

#### PENNSYLVANIA COMMON LAW—REPUBLICANS ARE INNOCENT

The all-Republican Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has reaffirmed this State's oldest and most consistently respected legal precedent:

That no important Republican politician shall be convicted.

John J. McClure, notorious boss of Delaware County, is the present beneficiary of this doctrine, as he has been before.

In a unanimous decision the all-Republican supreme court has ruled that McClure and his political confederates may keep \$250,000 they split when they bought the Chester waterworks for \$750,000 and sold it to the Chester Municipal Authority for \$1,000,000.

This case was a tough test for that classic legal doctrine of Republican impeccability, which some now suggest be called Maxey's law.

The facts were quite clear. No one denied McClure and his pals made \$250,000 profit on the deal. No one denied they sold the water works to a municipal authority made up largely of men who owed their election to McClure and his machine.

In the lower court, where McClure and his associate, William C. Purdy, were convicted and ordered to pay back \$85,000 a piece, Judge Shull declared:

"The conclusion is irresistible that McClure was permitted to make this profit only by reason of his position as political leader and by the influence that fact would have on the action of men who, with his approval and support, had been elected to office."

But the all-Republican supreme court reverses that decision on the ground that the evidence did not show any "confidential relation"—a highfalutin term meaning "in cahoots"—between McClure and Chester officials.

In effect, the all-Republican supreme court denied that one of the biggest Republican political bosses in Pennsylvania had any influence with his own stooges.

This finding was so naive, so ludicrous to anyone aware of the "facts of life" about Pennsylvania politics, that the court felt obliged to add this comment:

"The question is entirely one of law. Our conclusion is not to be understood as approving the morals of the challenged transaction."

That in itself is a shocking statement. For there is only one point in the whole transaction involving morals: Whether or not McClure was both seller of the waterworks and boss of the purchasers?

The all-Republican supreme court could have corrected that matter of morals simply by upholding the lower court, by accepting the fact known to everybody else in Pennsylvania—that McClure was boss; boss of his councilmen and all the rest of his Delaware County machine.

But, quibbles the court, proof of McClure's influence was not put into the record. Would the court, on a cloudy day, demand proof that the sun still existed?

Our supreme court has not always based its rulings entirely on the law. In the



famous "Puffendorf" decision, written by Justice Maxey, the court held:

"All laws should receive a sensible construction. If we construe (the Philadelphia City charter) literally, it means that a mayor of Philadelphia must be elected on November 4." Then the court went on to argue that—

"The common sense of man approves the judgment mentioned by Puffendorf, that the Bolognian law which enacted that 'whoever drew blood in the streets should be punished with the utmost severity' did not extend to the surgeon who opened the vein of a person that fell down in the street with a fit."

Back to the seventeenth century and Baron Puffendorf went the all-Republican supreme court when the clearly worded law of this century interfered with the G. O. P. scheme to make Barney Samuel mayor without an election.

There was no strict interpretation of law in that opinion.

Now that Republican Boss McClure wants to keep his \$85,000, the strictest interpretation of the statute is dragged out and McClure keeps the dough.

This decision of the supreme court will effectively discourage other taxpayers from attempting to fight Republican corruption through the courts of this State.

Why, then, not end the quibbling over law? Why not simply put into the statutes the really controlling doctrine, the so-called Maxey's law—that no big Republican politician shall be convicted?

It may seem odd to name this doctrine for the chief justice, who only last week denounced the Republican Party for putting inferior men in office. But the McClure decision has proven his point—brilliantly.

[From the Philadelphia Record of March 23, 1944]

#### PROFITS IN G. O. P. POLITICS SANCTIFIED BY ANONYMITY

There is noteworthy peculiarity in the opinion whereby the State supreme court upheld John J. McClure and his henchmen in their \$250,000 take from the malodorous Chester water deal.

The opinion was anonymous.

Contrary to usual procedure where the ruling is long and important, no justice professed authorship by affixing his signature.

The all-Republican tribunal's decision, concurred in by the entire bench, carried the ultimate in impersonalized signatures—"Per curiam," or by the court.

Of that the man in the street, the average Pennsylvanian, can have but one thought: Was this anonymity an effort to distribute responsibility, to avoid the placing of it on one or several justices?

Pennsylvanians have leaned over backward to maintain a respect for their courts.

But they will be profoundly disquieted and their faith heavily taxed by a decision so issued which works to the great benefit of a powerful Republican politician.

They will remember that the decision in favor of Delaware County Boss McClure, overruling a lower court, is the latest in a series of opinions by the high court in which the ends of Republican politicians and policies have been served.

The court upheld the city wage tax. It halted the probe into the G. O. P. registration commission here which had an admitted 150,000 improper registrations on the books. It handed down the "Puffendorf" decision which maintained Bernard Samuel in office and prevented Philadelphians from voting for mayor as provided by the city charter.

In the McClure opinion the supreme court refused to accept as self-evident that a confidential relation did exist between McClure, who bought the Chester water-

works for \$750,000, and the members of the Chester Municipal Authority, to whom he sold it for \$1,000,000.

This is contrary to usual judicial acceptance. If a man is a political boss, and nobody denies that McClure is the boss in Chester and Delaware County, it is obvious that he has a confidential relation, in other words, influence, with the men who hold office only by his consent. Such is usually assumed by a court of law.

The effect of such a ruling goes far beyond the interest of the parties directly involved.

McClure and his henchmen are allowed to keep their \$250,000, which comes directly out of the pockets of the 60,000 inhabitants of Chester. That only amounts to about \$4 per capita. It won't make them or break them to hand McClure this gift.

The effect will be felt also by the 9,900,000 odd inhabitants of Pennsylvania who don't live in Chester. They know Chester and they know McClure. They know that Pennsylvania's highest court has stretched the cloth of legalistic logic to such a tortured length and breadth that it now covers with sanctified immunity almost any act a political boss (genus Republican) cares to perform.

Profit and G. O. P. politics are now more synonymous than ever.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

#### MUSKINGUM WATERSHED CONSERVANCY DISTRICT VERSUS THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report and recommendation concerning the claim of *Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District v. The United States* (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Claims.

#### AMENDMENT OF THE CLASSIFICATION ACT

A letter from the President of the United States Civil Service Commission, submitting a draft of proposed legislation to further amend the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; to clarify the meaning of references in the act to number of employees supervised and size of organization unit; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Civil Service.

#### PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

A letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, submitting, pursuant to law, a series of five tables covering his determinations, during the third quarter of the fiscal year 1944, of numbers of employees required by the executive departments and agencies for the proper and efficient exercise of their respective functions (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

Letters from the Administrative Officer, Executive Office of the President (the White House office); the Director, Office for Emergency Management, Executive Office of the President (Division of Central Administrative Service); the Acting Postmaster General (Office of the Postmaster General); the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce (Office of the Secretary of Commerce); the Secretary of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, and the Officer in Charge of the American Battle Monuments Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, estimates of personnel requirements for the quarter ending June 30, 1944, for their respective offices (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

#### By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of North Dakota; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

#### "House Concurrent Resolution 5

"Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to make provision enabling persons serving in the armed forces of the United States or who have served therein and who have been honorably discharged, to establish and rehabilitate themselves in the post-war era, under a farm home-ownership plan and to provide adequate Federal funds to be loaned to such persons, as provided in the Bankhead-Jones Act and as administered by the Farm Security Administration

"Whereas it is highly important to make provision enabling persons serving in the armed forces of the United States, or who have served therein and who have been honorably discharged, to establish ownership of farm homes for themselves and their families after the termination of the present war, and that it is necessary that adequate provisions be made by the Federal Government by appropriating sufficient funds to be loaned to such persons desiring to take advantage of same, such provisions to be made under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones Act as administered by the Farm Security Administration; and

"Whereas experience has demonstrated that loans made in the past under said act have been highly satisfactory to the borrowers and to the loaning agency of the Federal Government and has afforded the greatest measure of security for continued home ownership as compared with any program of similar nature yet devised: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the house of representatives of the 1944 extraordinary session of the legislative assembly (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully urged to make an appropriation of Federal funds sufficient to provide loans to be made to persons serving in the armed forces of the United States, or who have served therein and been honorably discharged, and who desire to rehabilitate themselves and establish farm home ownership under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Act as administered by the Farm Security Administration; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, to the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, to the Secretary of Agriculture, to United States Senator COOLEY, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from the State of North Dakota."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of North Dakota; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation:

#### "House Concurrent Resolution 8

"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota (the Senate concurring):

"Whereas both the United States Army engineers and the United States Bureau of Reclamation have proposed water development projects for North Dakota; and

"Whereas these projects or any combination of them depend for their success upon an adequate water supply which can be made available only from the Missouri River; and

"Whereas it now appears that there may not be sufficient water in the Missouri River to supply all of the demands which may be made upon it; and

"Whereas proposed navigation developments alone may be of sufficient magnitude to require all of the water available in a dry season; and

"Whereas the vital needs of North Dakota, for the maintenance of economic stability, and for future development depend upon an adequate quantity of water for domestic, farm, irrigation, and industrial purposes; and

"Whereas the Congress of the United States ought to allot the waters of the Missouri River on the basis of the greatest good to the greatest number and to the Nation as a whole: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly of the State of North Dakota in extraordinary session duly assembled (both house and senate concurring), That the Congress and the President of the United States are hereby petitioned to inquire into the relative value of water for domestic, farm, irrigation, and industrial purposes, as well as for the needs of navigation, and to allot to domestic, farm, irrigation, and industrial purposes—upon which an adequate food supply for the Nation may easily depend in the near future—that proportion of the water of the Missouri River which it needs for domestic purposes and for the development and maintenance of irrigation projects in this and other States, both present and prospective; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is further petitioned to adopt a policy for the development of streams in the western part of the United States which will allocate their waters on the following basis: First, for domestic, farm, irrigation, industrial, and mining needs; second, for the needs of and purposes of navigation; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives from North Dakota in the Congress of the United States are hereby requested to work for the adoption of such a policy so that the interests of North Dakota may be properly protected; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the secretaries of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, to the chairmen of Committees on Appropriations, Irrigation, Flood Control, and Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives and to the proper committees of the United States Senate, before which such measures will probably come for consideration, and to the Governors of each of the several States in the Missouri Valley."*

A resolution of the quarterly conference of Asbury Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., relating to the chairmanship of the Committee on the District of Columbia of the Senate; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GREEN:

A resolution of the General Assembly of Rhode Island; to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

#### "House Resolution 913

"Resolution requesting the United States Department of the Navy to name one of any new battleships under construction or to be constructed in the near future *Rhode Island*, in recognition of the outstanding part *Rhode Island* has played in the establishment and development of the United States Navy.

"Whereas the first official action to establish an American Navy was taken by a *Rhode Island* General Assembly at its session in Providence, R. I., on the third Monday in August 1775; and

"Whereas the first naval force established by the Continental Congress was placed under command of Esek Hopkins, a *Rhode Islander*, with *Rhode Island* seamen commanding one-half the total force of the fleet and this same Esek Hopkins was also the only American naval officer ever to hold the title of commander in chief.

"From this beginning of the American Navy to the present time, *Rhode Island* has

played a large part in its development and has furnished to the Navy and to the Nation a long and brilliant line of officers and a large and patriotic force of men.

"Oliver Hazard Perry was one of these, whose ringing words, 'We have met the enemy and they are ours,' in reporting his famous victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, the first notable success in our second war with Great Britain, have inspired generations of Americans.

"Matthew Calbraith Perry was another. He opened Japan to the western world. Under his direction the first steam vessel of the Navy was built and under his command the utility of steam vessels for Navy purposes was proved. He originated the naval apprentice system, represented by the Newport Naval Training Station; developed the present United States lighthouse service and performed other notably outstanding service for the Navy of the United States through war and peace.

"*Rhode Island* has at Newport the finest naval anchorage in America, as well as the first naval torpedo station and the first naval training station for our Navy.

"*Rhode Island* was one of the original 13 English colonies in America and the first to declare her independence, May 4, 1776.

"No battleship of the United States Navy has borne the name of this State, since 1907, at which time the citizens of this State presented that *Rhode Island* with a large silver service. That ship has been ordered out of commission. This silver service is now retained at the *Rhode Island* statehouse, at Providence waiting opportunity for another presentation: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved, That this General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations does hereby respectfully request of the United States Department of the Navy that one of any new battleships under construction, not yet named, or to be constructed in the near future for the United States Navy shall be named Rhode Island in recognition of the brilliant part this State has played in the establishment and development of the United States Navy and directs the Secretary of State to transmit to the Secretary of the Navy a duly certified copy of this resolution; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted by the Secretary of State to the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States, respectfully requesting them to take all necessary steps to accomplish the purpose of this resolution."*

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

Two concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan; to the Committee on Finance:

#### "Senate Concurrent Resolution 1

"Concurrent resolution respectfully memorializing the Congress of the United States to consider and act upon proposed legislation relative to the erection of a United States Veterans' Administration hospital in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

"Whereas there is now pending in the current session of the Congress of the United States a bill authorizing the erection of a United States Veterans' Administration hospital in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; and

"Whereas the need of this hospital has been long standing, the Upper Peninsula Association of American Legion Posts having recognized the necessity of such hospital facility in 1936; and

"Whereas a thorough study has been made and this need attested to in resolutions adopted by numerous civic, social, labor, and veterans' organizations, as well as many individuals; and

"Whereas the reasons advanced after a long and thorough study of this project are:

"1. Because of the geographical situation of the Upper Peninsula, the nearest point of the Upper Peninsula is approximately 300 miles and the farthest point is approximately 700 miles from Detroit where a Veterans' hospital was erected consisting of only 350 beds, the distance of travel being even greater to the Wood Hospital near Milwaukee and the Hines Hospital in Chicago, the point being that transportation is a vital problem to any veteran seeking hospitalization.

"2. The facilities of these hospitals are greatly overcrowded, necessitating veterans in need of hospitalization waiting months before they can be hospitalized.

"3. There are approximately 14,000 World War No. 1 veterans within the boundaries of the Upper Peninsula, approximately 550 being disabled veterans drawing compensation, and approximately 30,000 World War No. 2 servicemen, and great numbers of these veterans require medical or surgical attention each year, presenting a large transportation problem, whereby they could be taken care of in a facility located closer to their homes, thereby saving human lives and misery to an untold extent, and would mean savings of many dollars in transportation and would expedite the recovery of disabled veterans.

"4. A survey made through officers of the American Legion, Disabled Veterans, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars shows that there are approximately 250 veterans in the Upper Peninsula desperately in need of hospitalization at this time.

"5. Cost of transportation and miscellaneous expense necessary for a veteran to appear before an examination board after appeal is prohibitive under the present policy, and as this cost is usually borne by the local posts, the individuals generally not being able to bear this expense, it works a hardship on those furnishing this relief; and

"Whereas it is imperative to the best interest of the Commonwealth to alleviate suffering and misery which now exists among the veterans in this section of the country: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Michigan Legislature hereby respectfully memorialize the Congress of the United States to promptly consider and approve the proposed legislation aforesaid; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt; to Vice President Henry A. Wallace; Speaker Sam Rayburn, of the House of Representatives; to all Michigan Members of the Congress of the United States; to Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and Chairman of Board of Hospitalization; and to Governor Kelly and Lieutenant Governor Keyes of the State of Michigan.*

*"Adopted by the Senate, January 31, 1944.*

*"Adopted by the House of Representatives, February 4, 1944.*

"EUGENE C. KEYES,  
"President of the Senate.  
"FRED I. CHASE,  
"Secretary of the Senate.  
"HOWARD NUGENT,  
"Speaker of the House.  
"MYLES F. GRAY,  
"Clerk of the House."

#### "House Concurrent Resolution 6

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation simplifying income tax return blanks

"Whereas the income tax return blanks now required to be filled out by the public are not only complicated and difficult to understand, but almost impossible for the people to file without the assistance of experts; and



"Whereas, taxation, although a proper burden on the public and one the public is willing to bear, should be so imposed that the taxpayer understands the tax he is paying; and

"Whereas no confusion should exist with respect to the filling out of income-tax returns, in order that the public may understand the tax being paid, and the Government may receive needed revenues: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That the members of the Michigan Legislature earnestly urge the Congress of the United States to enact legislation simplifying income tax return blanks so that the public may understand the tax being paid and may be able to comply with the requirements incident to the preparation of the return; and be it further*  
*"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress; and to the Michigan Members in the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress.*

"The concurrent resolution was adopted by the house of representatives on February 9, 1944.

"The concurrent resolution was adopted by the senate on February 18, 1944.

"HOWARD NUGENT,  
*"Speaker of the House.*  
 "MYLES F. GRAY,  
*"Clerk of the House.*  
 "EUGENE C. KEYES,  
*"President of the Senate.*  
 "FRED I. CHASE,  
*"Secretary of the Senate."*

A resolution by the Michigan Association of Insurance Agents, favoring the continuation of the regulation of insurance by the several States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A resolution adopted by the legislative committee of the Michigan Bankers Association at Detroit, Mich., protesting against the enactment of pending legislation to amend the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to provide that the absorption of exchange and collection charges shall not be deemed the payment of interest on deposits; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A resolution adopted by members of the Monroe quarterly conference of the Evangelical Church of the State of Michigan, protesting against desecration in all forms of the Christian Sabbath; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The petition of members of the Civitan Club, of Saginaw, Mich., praying that Palestine be opened to Jewish immigration and that a democratic Jewish commonwealth be established in fulfillment of the Balfour Declaration; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### RESOLUTIONS OF NATIONAL AIRCRAFT CONFERENCE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate nine resolutions adopted by the National Aircraft Conference, which were referred, or ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

##### To the Committee on Appropriations:

RESOLUTION ON N. L. R. B. COMPANY-UNION RIDER  
 Whereas an Appropriations Committee rider to the N. L. R. B. appropriation, known as the Frey amendment, in effect, legalizes company unions by preventing the Board from interfering with any contract between an employer and any employee organization which has been in effect for 3 months or more: Therefore be it

*Resolved, That this First National Aircraft Conference urge the Congress to eliminate*

this rider which constitutes a back-door attack upon the basic purposes of the National Labor Relations Act.

##### To the Committee on Banking and Currency:

###### RESOLUTION ON PRICE REGULATIONS

Whereas the runaway of prices will further reduce the living standards of the American people; and

Whereas no real effort is being made on the part of Government agencies to stabilize prices of consumers' goods due to laxity or insufficient appropriations; and

Whereas stabilization of prices at equitable levels is sought by labor for the Nation: Therefore be it

*Resolved, That pending the establishment of stabilized wages, the O. P. A. freeze the prices of all consumers' goods; and be it further*

*Resolved, That when wage stabilization becomes an actuality, the price level of consumers' goods be reconsidered for the purpose of establishing a proper relationship between price and wage levels.*

###### SUBSIDIES

Whereas the joint C. I. O.-A. F. of L. report on the cost of living, submitted by President R. J. Thomas and George Meany, proves that the cost of living has increased at least 43.5 percent since January 1941; and

Whereas the cost of living will increase still further if the present subsidy program of the administration is not reenacted by Congress; and

Whereas the failure to control the cost of living is a primary factor in the high turnover rate in aircraft plants: Therefore be it

*Resolved, That the First National Aircraft Conference of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. give complete support to the administration's subsidy program; and be it further*

*Resolved, That the international union and all affiliated local unions working with farm and consumer organizations continue their political action program to bring pressure to bear on Congress to reenact the subsidy law.*

##### To the Committee on Education and Labor:

###### RESOLUTION ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

Whereas the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee has been under continuous attack by reactionaries in and out of Congress, in spite of the splendid work done by the F. E. P. C. in helping to eliminate discrimination in industry; and

Whereas bills have been introduced by Congressmen DAWSON, SCANLON and MARCAN-  
 TONIO to make the F. E. P. C. permanent: Therefore be it

*Resolved, That this First National Aircraft Conference supports the present F. E. P. C. as a necessary measure for the full and fair utilization of all manpower and that we also urge action to get Congressional support for a permanent F. E. P. C.*

###### RESOLUTION ON OVER-ALL GOVERNMENT PLANNING

Whereas the prevention of a catastrophic post-war decline in airplane employment depends in large measure upon a high level of production in all industry; and

Whereas with the disestablishment of the National Resources Planning Board, there is no over-all Government planning agency; and

Whereas such planning as is now carried on by Government agencies is so scattered and inadequate as to offer no satisfactory antidote to post-war planning by reactionary and monopoly interests: Therefore be it

*Resolved, That this First National Aircraft Conference endorse the view expressed in the recent Baruch-Hancock report that "There is no need for a post-war depression. Han-*

died with competence, our adjustment, after the war is won, should be an adventure in prosperity"; and be it further

*Resolved, That President Roosevelt, the Director of War Mobilization, Mr. Byrnes, and the Congress be urged to reestablish the National Resources Planning Board or set up some new over-all planning agency; and be it further*

*Resolved, That provision be made in any such agency for full labor participation.*

##### To the Committee on Finance:

###### RESOLUTION ON WAGNER-MURRAY-DINGELL BILL

Whereas President Roosevelt in his recent message to Congress emphasized the necessity of providing economic and social security to the people of the United States in the post-war period; and

Whereas the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill, by extending the coverage of the present Social Security Law and increasing its benefits, will provide necessary assistance to workers temporarily unemployed because of cut-backs and reconversion; and

Whereas opponents of the bill in Congress have for the past 12 months been engaged in a campaign of misrepresentation that is aimed at defeating the bill and preventing the realization of the President's "second bill of rights": Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That this First National Aircraft Conference of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. recommend to the International Educational, Publication, Health and Accident and Political Action Departments:*

1. The launching of an immediate campaign to clarify and publicize the provisions of the bill to the American people.

2. The application of concerted political pressure on Congress to initiate immediate hearings on the bill.

3. The development of a unified campaign among affiliated locals and members to urge their Congressmen to approve passage of the bill.

4. A program for full cooperation by the U. A. W.-C. I. O. with all other labor, farm, white-collar and professional organizations supporting the bill.

##### Ordered to lie on the table:

###### RESOLUTION ON POLL TAX REPEAL

Whereas the U. A. W.-C. I. O. has consistently supported the drive to repeal the poll tax by financial aid, by publicity, and by education: Therefore be it

*Resolved, That this First National Aircraft Conference urge the Senate of the United States to speedily approve H. R. 7, which has already passed the House; and be it further*

*Resolved, That we urge all local unions to intensify their effort: wherever possible to make financial contributions to the National Committee to Abolish Poll Tax, in Washington, D. C. for the final push for passage of the bill.*

###### RESOLUTION ON SOLDIER VOTE BILL

Whereas it is obvious that present State and Federal soldier-vote legislation will permit only a few soldiers to cast their ballots in the coming elections; and

Whereas a simple uniform Federal ballot will enable service men and women to vote; and

Whereas all so-called States' rights bills, proposed by an unholy alliance of reactionary Republican and poll-tax Democrats have been properly labeled by President Roosevelt "a fraud upon the American people": Therefore be it

*Resolved, That this First National Aircraft Conference of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. give full and unqualified endorsement to a Federal soldier vote bill; and be it further*

*Resolved, That the issue of votes for soldiers be made the basis for the broadest kind of political action by a united labor and other groups in the country, for the purpose of de-*

feating reactionary Congressmen, who would preserve their power by depriving the defenders of this country of their democratic right to vote.

#### RESOLUTION ON SUPPORT OF F. D. ROOSEVELT'S TAX VETO

Whereas the present Congress has lent itself as a tool in the hands of reactionary, antilabor and antiwar forces; and

Whereas the enactment of the present shamefully inadequate measure, truly a tax to serve the greedy and impoverish the needy, and the subsequent overriding of the President's veto thereof indicates Congress' desire to fight a soft war on the home front; and

Whereas further acts of Congress, notably those of denying the soldiers an opportunity to vote and the attempt to strangle subsidies have placed the integrity of Congress in jeopardy; and

Whereas labor has on occasion criticized the President for making concessions to the congressional wrecking crew, and

Whereas the President has taken a firm stand on the basis of principle on the issues of the tax bill, soldiers' vote, and price control; and

Whereas the press and radio confuse the issue by declaring it a fight of the President versus Congress and ignore the merits of the particular issues involved: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this First National Aircraft Conference affirm its support of the President's stand on the issues involved, and declare its resolve to effect a speedy victory and a lasting peace; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President, Speaker of the House, and President of the Senate.

#### RESOLUTION BY KANSAS FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—LIMITATION OF OPIUM PRODUCTION

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received from Mrs. F. S. Hawes, Russell, Kans., president of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs, and a director of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, a resolution approved by that organization urging me to do everything possible to secure the passage of House Joint Resolution 241 introduced by Representative JUDD, of Minnesota, which requests the President of the United States to urge the restriction of the production of opium. I ask unanimous consent to have Mrs. Hawes' letter embodying a resolution, adopted by the General Federation convention, printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the letter embodying a resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KANSAS FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS,  
Russell, Kans., March 28, 1944.

MY DEAR MR. CAPPER: As president of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs, and a director of the General Federation, I do urge you to assist in every possible way the passage of House Joint Resolution 241, introduced by Representative W. H. JUDD, of Minnesota, on February 21, 1944, which requests the President of the United States to urge upon the governments of those countries where the cultivation of the poppy plant exists, the necessity of immediately limiting the production of opium to the amount required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs has for years been on record for a suppression of the growth of opium except for medicinal purposes, and in 1942 the writer was in

attendance at the General Federation convention at Fort Worth, Tex., when the following resolutions were passed at its regular convention:

#### "NARCOTIC RESTRICTIONS"

"Whereas the General Federation of Women's Clubs has been instrumental in obtaining the enactment of the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act (with amendments in some cases) in 40 States, 2 Territories, and the District of Columbia; and

"Whereas conditions in a world at war require the conservation of narcotic drugs for medicinal purposes and the continuance and intensification of efforts to suppress drug addiction for the furtherance of the public welfare: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs participate in securing additional and amendatory narcotic legislation, Federal and State, as is deemed necessary by the Department of Public Welfare and its advisers on narcotics;

*Resolved*, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs actively supports efforts made for the protection of the Army, Navy, and civilian personnel against violation of the narcotic drug laws."

Now, personally—and on another question—when this terrible war is over, we Kansans believe that our Members of Congress will do everything possible to help work out, this time, a just and lasting peace.

With personal regards,

CLARA MAY HAWES  
(Mrs. F. S. Hawes).

#### TRACTOR FUEL FOR FARM OPERATION—THE FARM PROGRAM

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD a statement signed by four farmers of Polk County, Nebr., in connection with the matter of their signatures to the farm program for the ensuing year, it appearing that, perhaps through misinformation, a member of the county committee has represented to them that they must sign for the farm program before they can be furnished the tractor fuel needed for the ensuing year. I ask that the statement, as well as a letter transmitting it, be appropriately referred, and printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and the letter and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OSCEOLA, NEBR., March 28, 1944.  
Senator HUGH BUTLER,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We enclose a statement signed by four Polk County farmers, and an affidavit signed by one of them, David C. DeTurk.

I am writing you personally because I know all these men, and know that if they had not been told what is set out, they would not state that to be a fact; in other words, I know them well enough to know that they would not misrepresent the facts.

Two of them, Mr. Bahr and Mr. Langhammer, I did not see yesterday, but the other two men were in the office, and they told me Mr. Bahr and Mr. Langhammer were signed up with the farm program because of that statement having been made to them. Mr. Rosenberry signed up at a schoolhouse meeting, and was later advised that he did not have to sign in order to get his fuel and went to the farm office, and after considerable argument got his papers back. He then went to the ration board direct and got his fuel ration. Mr. DeTurk refused to sign any-

thing and went to the ration board and got his fuel coupons.

However, both of these men are very emphatic in their statements that Herman Jones, a member of the farm committee, told them at the schoolhouse meeting relative to the farm program, that they would not be able to get any fuel unless they signed up with the farm program.

We, the undersigned farmers of Polk County, Nebr., do hereby state that a member of the County Agriculture Committee has told us, each individually, that before we could get our tractor fuel for the year for farm operation we would have to sign up for the farm program.

We further state that we have signed this statement in the presence of David C. DeTurk and with the understanding that it be sent to Members of the Nebraska delegation in Congress.

Dated March 27, 1944.

DAVID C. DETURK.  
PAUL ROSENBERRY.  
ARTHUR LANGHAMMER.  
W. E. BAHR.

#### STATE OF NEBRASKA, Polk County, ss.

David C. DeTurk, being first duly sworn, on oath says that he is one of the signers of the foregoing statement; that all of the other signers, signed in his presence and that each of them read the foregoing statement; that affiant was informed in the office of the A. A. A. in the courthouse, at Osceola, in said county, by Herman Jones, one of the members of the county committee, that he could not get any fuel rations for 1944 until he signed for the farm program; that two of the lady employees in the same office made the same statement to him; that he refused to sign for said program and later went to the fuel ration board of the county and secured his ration stamps for 1944.

DAVID C. DETURK.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of March 1944.

PHIL B. CAMPBELL,  
Notary Public.

My commission expires May 5, 1945.

#### RESOLUTION BY EDUCATORS OF NEBRASKA: PROGRAM FOR EDUCATING AND TRAINING WAR-SERVICE PERSONS

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I have just received copy of a resolution adopted recently by a group of Nebraska educators, interested in problems of higher education. The resolution was unanimously adopted by representatives of church schools, State teachers colleges, the University and junior colleges. I ask unanimous consent that it be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and properly referred.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### Resolution 1

That the membership of this conference recommend that the administration of the program for the education and training of war-service persons shall be a responsibility of the United States Office of Education, and further, that the active director of the program be subject to the authority of the United States Commissioner of Education.

#### Resolution 2

That section 7 of the report of the committee sponsored by the American Council on Education is acceptable to this group with the added suggestion that if the legislature deems it advisable to appoint a board, the board so created shall provide



representation of all significant types of approved private and public institutions of higher learning.

Section 7 of the report of the committee sponsored by the American Council on Education reads as follows:

"States wishing to participate in the benefits of this act shall through their legislature designate an appropriate State educational agency or, if no such agency exists, provide for the creation of such an agency to be known as the State Agency for the Education and Training of War-Service Persons: *Provided*, The Governor of the State may designate or create such agency pending action by the legislature: *Provided further*, That in those States in which a single board exercises jurisdiction over public elementary, secondary (including vocational), and higher education that board shall be designated as the State Agency for the Education and Training of War-Service Persons: *And provided further*, That in those States in which no single board exercises such jurisdiction over public elementary, secondary (including vocational), and higher education, the agency designated or created as provided in this section shall consist of not fewer than seven members and shall utilize so far as practicable the regularly constituted officers, boards, and other agencies such as chief State school officers, State boards of education, State boards for vocational education, and State boards for higher education in carrying out the purposes of this act."

#### REPORT OF THE CLAIMS COMMITTEE

Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 1461) for the relief of Frederick G. Goebel, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 793) thereon.

#### ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on March 30, 1944, that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 555. An act for the relief of Almos W. Glasgow;

S. 662. An act to authorize pensions for certain physically or mentally helpless children, and for other purposes; and

S. 1243. An act authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shale, agricultural and forestry products, and other substances, in order to aid the prosecution of the war, to conserve and increase the oil resources of the Nation, and for other purposes.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BAILEY:

S. 1827. A bill for the relief of Oliver N. Knight; to the Committee on Claims.

(Mr. GREEN (for himself and Mr. LUCAS) introduced Senate bill 1828, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE:

S. 1829. A bill to authorize the payment of certain sums to jobbers in connection with their logging of timber for the Menominee Indians on the Menominee Reservation during the logging season 1934-35; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

#### WARTIME METHOD OF VOTING BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, the President's message permitting Senate bill

1285 to become law without his signature sets forth clearly the reasons why the bill in its present form is wholly inadequate to accomplish the purpose for which it was introduced. It draws attention to the confusing provisions of the bill. It emphasizes the difficulty in comparing the number of service men and women who will be able to vote under the new law in comparison with the old law.

While I agree that any definite comparison must be inadequate because of the number of uncertain elements involved, yet I am still convinced that more men and women in the service could vote under the old law than under this new law. To cite only one reason: Under the old law the necessity of registration and of paying a poll tax is waived, but apparently they are not waived under the new law, although there are contradictory provisions in it as to this matter. These two conditions of voting, with which the servicemen cannot comply by reason of their service, may prevent millions of them from voting. Even if some States waive these conditions, many States will not do so.

The President calls the bill a standing invitation to the States to make it practicable for their citizens to vote. The new law does that, too. It must be remembered, however, that these changes in State law do not affect the comparison between the old law and the new law, because they might well go into effect in either case.

However, this invitation to the States ought to be widely accepted. The changes suggested by the President should be adopted. It is a gratification to me that my own State, Rhode Island, is already taking effective action to accomplish this purpose. Last Tuesday it held a constitutional convention for this very purpose, the first constitutional convention to be held in my State for 102 years.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Rhode Island yield?

Mr. GREEN. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. There has been the suggestion from the White House, in a special message to the Congress, that we should all "stand up and be counted on the soldier-ballot bill." I should like to inquire of the very learned Senator from Rhode Island how the President is now to be counted on this measure. Is he for it as indicated by his action in letting it become a law? Or is he against it as indicated by his criticisms? Is he standing up or sitting down?

Mr. GREEN. The Senator is in possession of all the facts of which I know, and can reach his own conclusion.

Mr. BARKLEY. If the Senator from Rhode Island will yield, what is really disturbing the Senator from Maine is how the votes are to be counted in November, not how the President is to be counted. [Laughter.]

Mr. BREWSTER. We have no doubt regarding the count in November.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I was a delegate to and chairman of the committee on resolutions of the convention in Rhode Island to which I have referred, and the resolution on this subject

adopted will be submitted to the people for approval on April 11 and will enable the general assembly to pass the legislation necessary to accept the President's invitation. I have no doubt that the people and general assembly will approve of such action.

May I suggest that Rhode Island's action should be an example to other States of the Nation, because this subject, to me and, I believe, to the American people as a whole, is one of the most vital issues we have for solution at the present time.

The President also extended an invitation to the Congress to amend Senate bill 1285, which is now the law. Accordingly, I now, for myself and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill to amend Public Law 712, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended by the act of April 1, 1944, and so forth, and request that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be received and so referred.

The bill (S. 1828) to amend Public Law 712, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended by the act of April 1, 1944, entitled "An act to facilitate voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces, members of the merchant marine, and others, absent from the place of their residence, and to amend the Act of September 16, 1942, and for other purposes," was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

#### HOUSE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

H. R. 2850. An act to authorize the rezoning of certain property in the District of Columbia as a residential area; H. R. 4327. An act to regulate boxing contests and exhibitions in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 242. Joint resolution to amend an act entitled "An act to protect the lives and health and morals of women and minor workers in the District of Columbia, and to establish a Minimum Wage Board, and define its powers and duties, and to provide for the fixing of minimum wages for such workers, and for other purposes," approved September 19, 1918, as amended.

#### SUBSIDIES AND FOOD ALLOTMENT PLAN—INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

[Mr. CLARK of Idaho asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an interview with Senator LA FOLLETTE by Mr. Bennett, of the National Broadcasting Co., on the subject Subsidies and the Food Allotment Plan, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### THE REPUBLICAN JOB—ADDRESS BY ALF M. LANDON

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by former Gov. Alf M. Landon, of Kansas, at the Republican State convention, held at Topeka, Kans., on March 31, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### IEWS OF FORMER GOVERNOR COX ON PEACE LEAGUE

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an Asso-

ciated Press Dispatch under the headline "Cox urges United States to join world peace league," which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ITALIAN LEGAL CODES—ARTICLE FROM LIBRARY OF CONGRESS QUARTERLY JOURNAL

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Italian Legal Codes on the Eve of the Allied Invasion," published in the Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### VOTING STRENGTH OF STATES AT NATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND IN ELECTORAL COLLEGE

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a table, from the document Factual Campaign Information, showing the voting strength of the States at National conventions and in the Electoral College in 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### REORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

[Mr. MALONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Streamlining Congress" from the Easton (Pa.) Express, and an editorial entitled "Self-Rescue" from the News, of Greensboro, N. C., which appear in the Appendix.]

#### OUR IRRESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—ARTICLE BY CHARLES A. BEARD

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Our Irresponsible Government," written by Charles A. Beard and published in the Progressive of March 6, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### THE INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY IN COSTA RICA

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Forty Million Dollar Lesson," discussing the work of the United States Army Engineers on the Inter-American Highway in Costa Rica, written by Alvaro Facio and published in the Inter-American of March 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### SHIPPING AND THE NATIONAL DEFENSE—ARTICLE FROM THE GRACE LOG

[Mr. BREWSTER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Shipping and the National Defense," published in the Grace Log for February-March 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### INSURANCE AND AIR COMMERCE

[Mr. O'MAHONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record excerpts from A Study of Insurance, prepared by the Civil Aeronautics Board, which appear in the Appendix.]

#### TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4133) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6 and 7, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to

the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$412,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "Provided, That no part of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay the salaries of more than eighteen messengers assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$143,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$13,910,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$318,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
M. E. TYDINGS,  
PAT MCCARRAN,  
J. W. BAILEY,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,  
CHAS. GURNEY,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

LOUIS LUDLOW,  
EMMETT O'NEAL,  
GEORGE MAHON,  
JAMES M. CULLEY,  
JOHN TABER,  
FRANK B. KEEFE,  
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move the adoption of the conference report.

The motion was agreed to.

#### CONFIRMATION OF SENATOR HOMER T. BONE AS JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, a message from the President of the United States has come to the desk, and to the membership of the Senate, in which the President honors, signally, a Member of the Senate by appointing him to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit.

Mr. President, the rules of the Committee on the Judiciary require that when a nomination for a judgeship is sent to that committee, the committee shall give 1 week's notice of a hearing on the nomination so that anyone who cares to protest the confirmation may appear. In this instance a Member of the Senate of the United States is named by the President, a Member of the Senate of outstanding ability. His ability has been made manifest on the floor of the Senate many, many times. He has represented his State with unusual ability and unusual zeal.

This morning I hurriedly called a meeting of the Committee on the Judiciary, at which a quorum only attended. I attempted to confer with as many other members of the committee as possible for advice as to the course to be pursued. By direction of the committee, I am taking the floor now to ask unanimous consent that our colleague, Hon. HOMER T. BONE, named by the President of the United States to be judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, be confirmed without the nomination being referred to the committee. Similar action has been taken before in one or two instances, and never, in my judgment, was it more justified than it would be on this occasion.

Senator BONE has been a Member of the Senate for so many years that every Senator knows him, respects him, and admires him for his fearlessness, for his independence of thought and action, and for his unusual ability.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, as in executive session, the nomination of Hon. HOMER T. BONE to be judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit be confirmed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a nomination, which will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of HOMER T. BONE, of Washington, to be judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada? The Chair hears none, and the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, the procedure suggested short circuits many of the rules and practices of the Senate, but I feel so sure that Senator BONE would receive the unanimous approval of the Senate when the matter might again be presented to us that I see no reason for objecting now to the course proposed by the Senator from Nevada. I am sure the Members of the Senate on this side of the aisle have the very highest respect for the abilities and character of the Senator from Washington, and I feel sure there would be no objection to the confirmation of his nomination at this time.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish merely to express my profound regret at the departure of the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] from the Senate. I congratulate him upon his appointment, if he wanted to go upon the bench, and I assume he did or he would not have consented to have his name sent to the Senate by the President. Nevertheless, I do regret his departure from the Senate for any reason. He has been one of the ablest, most consistent, and persistent advocates of legislation for the benefit of the whole people. His ability is recognized, of course his character is respected, and his intellectual honesty is beyond question.

I did not want Senator BONE's nomination to be confirmed without expressing my very deep sorrow that he is leaving



the Senate, where he has made a very outstanding record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

**T. N. E. C. MONOGRAPH ON PATENTS AND FREE ENTERPRISE**

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to make a statement in the nature of an advertising notice for the Superintendent of Documents. The Senate adopted a resolution earlier in the week authorizing the Committee on Patents to republish the monograph of the Temporary National Economic Committee on Patents and Free Enterprise written by Prof. Walton Hamilton, of Yale University Law School. The Superintendent of Documents has already sold 3,275 copies of the original issue. In other words, the public demand for this document has been rather great, and the Superintendent of Documents, acting upon the authority of the Senate which has authorized this republication, has ordered some additional copies for sale. I make the announcement so that readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD who may be interested may know that these copies will now be available at 25 cents each.

It may be of interest to the Senate to know that the Superintendent of Documents has already collected almost \$1,000 from the sale of this document to date.

The demand for copies of the monograph—it is known as Monograph No. 31—has come from schools, courts, industry, economists, inventors, and the general public. Members of Congress receive many requests for the document, as I know from the number of telephone calls and letters which have come to my office from both Senators and Representatives. I make this announcement so that they also may be aware of the new edition.

**IMPROVEMENT OF LOCAL RURAL ROADS**

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, in November of last year I introduced a bill (S. 1498) providing for the construction of all-weather types of farm roads. I wish to make a brief statement with respect to the bill.

Throughout this country we have vast networks of hard-surfaced highways which are, perhaps, the finest in the world. We have super highways and we have super-duper highways; but 42 percent of our farms are still in the mud.

I believe the improvement of local rural roads is this country's foremost transportation need.

Of the 2,400,000 miles of these roads, the farm-to-market mail routes, school-bus routes, and the like, in our 48 States, only 45,000 miles have high-type pavement and some 99,000 additional miles have low-type. The bulk of this vast over-all mileage probably does not warrant pavement, but, as can readily be seen, only a ridiculously small fragment has been hard-surfaced.

Many county and State highway departments are now and for years have been engaged in improving local rural roads, and there are now sections of the country which are adequately, or almost adequately, supplied with hard-surfaced byways. But this amounts to only a

pitiful part of the whole, a few patches on the map.

I have been long concerned with getting the farmer in my State out of the mud. I believe it has now become a responsibility of the National Government. Already our Government has, through financial and other assistance, been instrumental in bringing this country's systems of National and State highways to their present widespread development. It is high time that we should give a hand to the mud-bound farmer.

In considering this problem, it occurred to me that if we are to spend Federal money to aid in reconverting this country to a peacetime economy, if we are to spend money to keep the machine in motion, we could hit upon no more constructive public-works enterprise than a program for improving local rural roads. As Senators already know, road building is one of the best of job providers. It goes without saying that any reduction in the farmer's cost of getting his produce to market will be economical for the city man as well as the country man.

With these considerations in mind, I introduced in the Senate last November a bill (S. 1498) which would provide for the expenditure of a billion and half dollars during the 3 succeeding years following the end of the war for the construction of all-weather types of farm roads. The expenditure of this money should provide jobs for more than a half million men for 3 full years.

At the time I introduced the bill, I gave no explanation of it on the floor. Since that time, several Members of this body have expressed to me their interest in the measure and have asked for some exposition of its provisions.

Under the bill there would be appropriated annually \$375,000,000 for 3 years, to be matched by the States and counties receiving it on a 3-to-1 basis. This matching scheme would provide an aggregate of \$500,000,000 a year for the program. Before arriving at this figure for the over-all expenditure, I consulted officers of the American Road Builders Association and various State and county highway officials. It was their conclusion, as a result of their experience and research, that not more than this amount could be profitably expended yearly on such a program.

It will be observed that under my proposed joint project, the Federal Government would be carrying the big end of the financial load. This may be considered unwarranted generosity, but I do not regard it in the light of generosity at all. In the first place, if the program is to serve the needs of reconversion, the work contemplated must get under way quickly upon the cessation of hostilities. Few county governments would be ready to meet a heavy expenditure for roads, still fewer would be able to do so speedily.

Moreover, the farmers will pay their share of the Federal taxes going to make up the appropriation, and the roads, once built, will benefit the city man as well as the country man.

I might say that I went even further in devising machinery for speedy action. In paragraph (d) of section 4 of the

bill it is provided that the Federal Road Commissioner may enter into agreement with State and county authorities for surveys, plans, and rights-of-way, and that such agreement becomes a contractual obligation of the Government. And again, in section 7, it is provided that the Commissioner may advance to any State, county, or other local political subdivision the Federal share of the joint construction money to enable it to make prompt payments for work as it progresses.

The Federal Works Administrator would be authorized to deal directly with counties and other local political subdivisions within the State, as well as with State highway departments. This would constitute a departure from the Public Roads Administration tradition of dealing strictly with the State agencies, but I believe it absolutely essential to any widespread accomplishment under the program.

I discussed the provision at length with the officers of the county roads division of A. R. B. A. and with county road men in my State. They were unequivocal about it. These county men believe, on the basis of past experience, that if the counties are to get the full benefit of the money appropriated for them, it must be prorated to the counties, and the counties be given an opportunity to expend it through their own agencies.

It is a matter of record, I believe, that in many States past Federal appropriations for local rural roads for different reasons never reached them.

Of course, one of the chief difficulties in drafting a bill to apply to every situation in all 48 States is to make it flexible enough. In drafting Senate bill 1498 I have made every effort to do so. Let me point out that in some five of our States the State highway departments construct and maintain the local roads as well as the State roads. In other States the towns or townships, rather than the county governments, maintain agencies for local road building. Furthermore, in many of the States only a few counties have highway departments adequate to undertake such a road-building program as is contemplated in the bill.

All these cases have been considered and provided for. One such provision would allow two or more counties to act jointly in setting up a highway agency; another would allow any county not qualified to do the work itself to rely upon its State highway department.

But one thing which is positively and definitely provided is that the Federal Government shall do none of the hiring, firing, or contracting. Under this bill there can be no more W. P. A.

In connection with the matter of the need for flexibility, I should like to point out, too, that such need has been given due consideration in developing standards for road construction. One of the criticisms most commonly made among county road men concerning past policy in the Federal Public Roads Administration is that it has fixed standards too high for local rural needs generally. In some of the populous city counties wide,

hard-surfaced roads that cost \$20,000 a mile to build may be needed. In rural counties an adequate all-weather type of road may be built for as little as \$1,000 a mile. Other and more technical considerations vary. Indeed, the standards must allow for conditions as variable as the changes in topography and climate encountered over the whole vast stretch of this continent.

For these reasons section 12 of the bill vests the Commissioner with power to formulate "policies governing design, plans, and construction standards which will be consistent with the service expectancy, cost, and requirements of economical maintenance for the character of roads contemplated in this act," namely, the all-weather type of roads.

The Federal moneys to be appropriated under this bill would be prorated, first, among the 48 States on the basis on which other Federal road moneys are divided; namely, one-third on the basis of area, one-third on the basis of population, and one-third on the basis of road mileage. Then the share allotted for each State on this basis would be prorated among the counties or other local political subdivisions of the State on a basis of 50 percent on mileage, 30 percent on population, and 20 percent on area.

I may explain that the latter plan for prorating the funds to counties represents no personal preference of my own, but was placed in the bill to conform to the recommendation of the county highway officials' organization of A. R. B. A., made in 1943, when it met in Chicago. Since I introduced the bill, that organization has held another meeting, and has revised its recommendation in this regard, so as to make the percentage division an equal one-third for each category. I am quite willing to amend my bill to conform to their later decision.

Not only would the Federal appropriation be prorated directly to the local subdivision in which it would be spent, but I have incorporated in the bill a provision that such moneys shall be held as long as is practicable to the credit of the county, so that it may have full opportunity to take advantage of them.

Section 8 of the bill provides that any sums allocated to a county shall remain available for matching for 3 years, when, if it is not matched, it may be reapportioned among other counties of the particular State. The bill goes further; a second paragraph provides that any sums allocated to towns or townships shall remain available for 2 years, when, if they are not matched, they shall be reapportioned among the other towns or townships within the same county.

Past experience has shown that under looser reapportionment provisions some States and some counties have received far more than their share of Federal road moneys. I do not want to see the counties and States which are less prepared to take immediate advantage of this aid lose to those which are quicker on the jump, for the chances are that the less ready will have the greater need.

There is a further provision for the States in which there are no county high-

way departments. For the States in which State highway jurisdiction has been extended to include all the roads formerly within local jurisdiction, it is provided that the funds shall be applied to the systems of roads which, before inclusion in State control, comprised the road systems within local jurisdictions. In other words, I wish to see this money spent for local rural roads and for local rural roads only.

In order that the work may proceed by orderly plan, under which there will be no haphazard building or personal favors swapped among county road commissioners, I have provided that the local road agencies or the boards shall submit for the commissioner's approval the plan for the system of highways which within the jurisdiction is to comprise the rural local Federal-aid highway system. In order to further insure orderly procedure, it is provided that the mileage allowed to be under construction at any given time shall be limited to 10 percent of the total of the system.

The bill requires that all construction projects exceeding \$10,000 in amount shall be contracted for under competitive bidding. This provision would not, however, prohibit any local political authority from itself joining in the competitive bidding. Such liberalization was deemed necessary in order to be sure that no county would be hamstrung by reason of a lack of private road contractors willing to bid on its projects.

I have purposely left for the last the discussion of the Federal administrative set-up proposed by the bill. The bill, as I introduced it, would provide for a rural local roads administration separate from and coordinate with the present Public Roads Administration. It would be headed by a local rural roads commissioner responsible only to the Federal Works Administrator. This feature of the bill has been more criticized than any other. Indeed, it is the only feature which has incurred any general criticism among those with whom I have discussed the measure. I included provision for this independent set-up at the insistence of the leaders of the county highway officials' organization and other county highway men. They seemed to be convinced that their problems were so different and were surrounded by such different circumstances that successful administration from Washington required complete divorcement from the organization which dealt with the State highway departments.

I included such a provision reluctantly, and now I am convinced that there is more to be lost through such a procedure than there is to be gained. I have been engaged for some time in trying to work out a substitute provision to insure that the local rural road program will be administered only by men who are in full sympathy with, and who are fully experienced in, the needs and problems of local rural roads, but who at the same time have the benefit of the valuable experience which comes from service in the Public Roads Administration, and also to insure that the program may have, above all, the benefit of the administrative genius of the widely known and highly

esteemed head of the Public Roads Administration, Commissioner Thomas H. MacDonald. I hope to be able to offer such an amendment in the committee hearings.

#### PROPOSED CURTAILMENT OF BASIC MAGNESIUM PLANT, NEVADA

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, at the outset of the war the United States found itself exceedingly short of certain war-essential metals. One of those metals was magnesium, sometimes called the metal of mystery. Its production in vastly increased quantity was regarded as all-important for the successful prosecution of the war.

After England had been bombed and some of its industries put out of business, when the British agencies which had theretofore manufactured magnesium were unable to obtain brucite or magnesite from which to produce magnesium, they came to the United States and brought with them the blue prints and plans for installing the British system for the treatment of ores for the production of magnesium.

In the State of Nevada they found ore in sufficient quantities; they found ample electrical energy for power and for treatment; they found water; and they found climatic conditions proper and conducive to the best interests of such production. Our own Government, in order to facilitate and aid in every possible way, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation applied, in all, about \$133,000,000 to the construction of what is known as the Basic Magnesium plant in the vicinity of Las Vegas, in Clark County, Nev. This plant is only a few miles from the famous Boulder Dam, one of the greatest power plants in the world, if not the greatest. It is owned by the Government of the United States, through the Defense Plant Corporation.

Paid for by \$133,000,000 coming from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, this gigantic plant has been producing and is now producing at the rate of from 160 to 165 tons each day of the mystery metal known as magnesium. This magnesium has been produced because the war effort needed this metal. At other places in the country other plants have been established for the production of magnesium. For instance, magnesium is produced at a place called Marysville, Mich. There the cost has been much higher than at some other places. Some of this metal is being produced in Texas, and some of it at other places throughout the United States.

The question now seems to be whether or not there shall be a curtailment of the production of magnesium at Basic Magnesium, in Nevada, and whether or not other plants shall be permitted to operate, notwithstanding the fact that the cost of production is either equal to or greater than the cost of production at Basic Magnesium.

The four units of the Basic Magnesium plant which it is proposed to close cost the Government of the United States \$53,000,000. It will cost at least \$640,000 per unit to put those units back into production. This means, in my opinion, that four units, representing \$53,000,000



of the taxpayers' money, are to be junked if production at Basic Magnesium is now curtailed. That is rather ruthless handling of the taxpayers' money.

Mr. President, the reason I rise on the floor of the Senate at this time is that I am not alone in proclaiming that in the War Production Board as it is now constituted there appear to be men who in years past have been active members of the boards of great industrial activities and who, when they came to the War Production Board, were on the pay rolls of their respective institutions, some of them receiving salaries as high as \$65,000 a year. It is not to be supposed that those men, many of whom are geniuses in their respective lines, would lay aside their first love, namely, the institutions which they served in years past, and forget the interests of those institutions while serving on the War Production Board.

In my judgment, Mr. President, a man who in years past has served private industry, and who now seeks to serve private industry in some capacity by reason of his place on the War Production Board, is not serving his country as he should serve it. If he were in some other countries I might mention at this time, not only would his services not be called for in the Government, but in all probability he would be stood up against a wall at sunrise. To exercise for private advantage any power given to a member of the War Production Board is unconscionable at this hour when this Nation is struggling for its existence and when every heart and mind in America is bent upon successfully ending the war. This is no time for members of the War Production Board to try to determine how the particular enterprise which they served in years past can be successful against its competitors in the post-war era.

Mr. President, that appears to me to be the policy of some members of the War Production Board today. Certain reasons have been stated by members of the War Production Board for closing down 40 percent, or four units, of this great plant which cost the Government of the United States \$133,000,000. These reasons were stated because we called upon them for reasons.

They gave as a reason, first, the saving of oil, because it was contended that stand-by steam plants in southern California which were using oil could better use the power which is being used at Basic Magnesium for the production of this all-essential war metal.

That excuse was completely exploded. It was exploded not only by the investigation of the committee of which I have the privilege of being chairman, known as the Special Committee to Investigate the Effects of the Centralization of Heavy Industry, but it was exploded by a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, acting as Petroleum Administrator for War, in which he said that such a shut-down was entirely unnecessary.

Another ground given for closing down Basic Magnesium was a postulated saving of manpower. It was claimed that 1,500 men could be released from Basic

Magnesium and sent into an essential area in southern California, to be employed in other pursuits. But it was disclosed by the War Manpower Commission, over the signature of Governor McNutt, that those men, if released from Basic Magnesium in southern Nevada, could not be housed anywhere in the essential area of southern California, and that there is now a tremendous turnover because men cannot find housing facilities in southern California.

At the same time it was disclosed that by closing down what is known as the Vernon plant, an aluminum plant in southern California, 3,000 men, double the number of men which it was claimed could be released from Basic Magnesium, could be released, and all the 3,000 are now housed, and are on the ground with their families in southern California, in the very vicinity in which their labor might be required in the war effort. So that excuse fell by the wayside.

Then it was claimed that a saving in transportation would be effected by closing down 40 percent of Basic Magnesium in southern Nevada. That claim was met by the fact that through the vicinity in which Basic Magnesium is located some 10 trains a day pass eastward over the Union Pacific Railroad, each train consisting of about 60 cars. Therefore, approximately 600 cars a day pass eastward through Las Vegas, Nev., to points east. Of the total number of cars going eastward through that point over the Union Pacific about 60 or 65 percent are empty. The reason for that is that the flow of freight is to the westward and the cars are returned empty to be loaded again. The output of Basic Magnesium would not exceed 5 carloads a day. So, of the 600 cars, or thereabouts, which go eastward empty each day, only about 5 would be required to carry the product of Basic Magnesium. So the argument of transportation falls without weight by the wayside.

It is also claimed, as another excuse for closing down Basic Magnesium in part, that a saving would be effected in haulage from Canada of what is known as peat moss. Peat moss is a product which in the past has been used at Basic Magnesium because it is a part of the British process of manufacturing magnesium.

However, today about half of the plant of Basic Magnesium is not using peat moss at all, and in about 10 days no peat moss whatsoever will be in use at Basic Magnesium. So the position taken by the War Production Board that it was necessary to shut down Basic Magnesium because of the bottleneck in respect to peat moss falls by the wayside because in a very short time no peat moss will be necessary for the operation of that great plant. The plant today is producing more magnesium than any other plant in the world. Today the demand for the product from Basic Magnesium is 11,000,000 pounds for the month of April. In other words, various agencies engaged in the war effort have made requests of Basic Magnesium for the production of 11,000,000 pounds of its product during April. If the plant is closed down within 30 days, it will not be able

to produce in accordance with the demand made upon it.

I make reference to this situation, Mr. President, because I contend that today there are sitting in the War Production Board men who have in the past been members of boards of directors of present or prospective competitors of Basic Magnesium, and who now want Basic Magnesium to be closed down in whole or in part because by doing so they will aid the agency or organization which they served so well in the past in time of peace. Such an attitude is an outrage and a shame. We should have men who will not lend themselves to such a policy while sitting as members of a board which has to deal with the war and its success, and has in its hands the money of the people, as well as the welfare of the Nation.

The fact that the Senate is about to recess and that Senators are awaiting the adjournment hour prevents me from going into more detail concerning the question of the interests and personalities involved in attempts which have been made and which are now being made to foster monopoly. Following the recess of the Congress, I shall attempt to do what I do not have the time to do today without unduly delaying the adjournment of the Senate. At that time I shall have considerably more to say concerning the interests and personalities involved in this effort, and concerning the shape of the plan which, I am convinced, many persons in high places are seeking assiduously to advance; a plan for shackling and fettering American industry under a system of worldwide international cartels. The Senate special committee investigating industrial centralization knows some of the details of this plan, and proposes to learn more; we know some of the men who are working for the advancement of this un-American program, and we propose to seek out the others who are aiding either actively or through passive ignorance in this effort to betray the basic principles of American enterprise. This plan and this program are so big as to stagger the imagination, already so far advanced that revelation of the facts in this regard will appal the people of this country, and so well entrenched that their frustration will require the most ardent and untiring efforts of every Member of the Congress and of the Government who holds dear the basic ideals and concepts upon which this Nation was founded.

Mr. President, knowing what the program is, I shall not delay the Senate at this hour. The matters concerning Basic Magnesium were all presented to the representatives of the War Production Board by myself and by my committee. After that the intimation was given out that, notwithstanding the fact that we had met every single argument which they had made and had knocked out every thought they had relative to the shutting down of this plant to which I have referred, the plant would be curtailed in its operations. In my statement made to the representatives of the War Production Board I went into detail

in regard to this matter and presented uncontradicted facts which had been elicited from unbiased sources. I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a copy of the argument which I presented for my committee to representatives of the War Production Board a few days ago.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

At hearings on February 28 and March 2, before the Special Committee on Centralization of Industry, it was stated by representatives of the War Production Board that the proposed 40 percent curtailment of Basic Magnesium was necessary and justified because it would result in:

- I. Saving of oil.
  - II. Saving of manpower.
  - III. Saving of transportation.
  - IV. Saving of haulage of peat from Canada.
- I propose to deal with each point particularly and to demonstrate that the reasons advanced, taken either individually or collectively, do not substantiate the contention of the War Production Board.

#### I. FUEL OIL

It has been stated that by reducing Basic Magnesium, Inc., 40 percent, 135,000 barrels of oil per month would be saved and made available in southern California. This saving is to be accomplished by transferring the power to be released at Basic Magnesium to war industries in southern California and thereby eliminate the use of steam plants which now use fuel oil to manufacture electrical energy.

That such a drastic cut at Basic Magnesium is wholly unnecessary to accomplish the saving is demonstrated by the following facts:

(a) As of March 17 there had been made available in southern California sufficient liquid petroleum gas to conserve 173,000 barrels of fuel oil in the production of power. I am reliably advised that due to warmer weather, companies dealing in liquid petroleum gas in California are right now soliciting new customers on the basis of surplus rates as a result of increased quantities of gas. By using liquid petroleum gas to produce the necessary excess power at Long Beach, Calif., the fuel oil in question can be entirely eliminated without reducing Basic Magnesium by even 1 percent instead of 40 percent.

(b) After July 1, the use of natural gas for excess power can be, and will be supplemented with increased power production by the Southern California Edison Co., utilizing spring run-offs in its hydro plants. These run-offs, which this year are unprecedented due to extremely heavy snowfall throughout that area, will enable the Edison system to produce all of the excess power needed, and thereby eliminate the use of natural gas, as well as the fuel oil in question.

It should be pointed out that regardless of whether fuel oil in these stand-by power plants is released by using natural gas; or by accelerating hydro plants with the spring run-offs; or by curtailing Basic Magnesium 40 percent; these plants must continue to use about one-half of their present consumption of fuel oil as a safety factor to equalize the power-line load.

Therefore, it is apparent that the release of 60,000 or 80,000 kilowatts at Basic Magnesium at once would save, between now and the time when excess power is available from natural gas, and from spring run-offs only about 215,000 barrels of oil. Any additional saving in oil anticipated by the W. P. B. must be attributed to either one, or both, of the foregoing facts, and not to the 40

percent proposed curtailment of Basic Magnesium, Inc. This is subject to correction now.

Realizing this fact, Mr. Secretary Ickes, in his capacity of Petroleum Administrator for War, addressed a communication under date of February 28, 1943, to Mr. Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, recommending that such action be not taken if it is predicated on the shortage of fuel oil on the west coast. In that letter Secretary Ickes states categorically that a cut-back in magnesium production at Basic Magnesium cannot be justified from a fuel-saving standpoint. The letter is attached hereto and designated "Exhibit A."

The proposed cut-back is not only unjustified from a fuel-saving standpoint, it cannot be justified on the ground that power in excess of present supplies is in demand, which demand will entail the use of greater quantities of fuel oil. I am advised that this latter phase was broached on March 4, 1944, by Defense Plant Corporation, to the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Southern California Edison Co., and the California Electric Co. in an effort to determine if power released by curtailing Basic Magnesium would be absorbed in southern California, and if there was any need for such power.

On March 7, 1944, the board of water and power commissioners, through Mr. E. F. Scattergood, advisory engineer, informed the power procurement officer of the Defense Plant Corporation, as follows:

"We understand that the question of partial curtailment of operations at the Basic Magnesium plant at Las Vegas involves several considerations of which possible fuel oil saving of the immediate future in this area is but one. However this may be, the electric utilities of this area, through partial operation of their steam electric plants, have plenty of power with which to supply all demands and are not seeking the power which would be made available should partial curtailment at the Magnesium plant be ordered."

I received similar information from the Department of Water and Power of Los Angeles by letter, dated March 13, containing the following significant statement of fact:

"The power contractors, who have formed a power pool in southern California, have plenty of power to supply all demands. In doing so they are operating their steam plant capacities to some extent, and we are informed that the War Production Board and other interested governmental agencies are considering the possible curtailment of the magnesium plant for various reasons, one of which is in line with their effort to save fuel during the crucial period of several months in the immediate future."

"We certainly do not want to encourage any curtailment of war industries either at Las Vegas or in any other part of the Pacific Southwest, and for this reason refuse to negotiate with Mr. Stanfield, as shown by the enclosed correspondence, at this time for the reason that it might encourage such curtailment or at least make it appear that the electric utilities of this area are seeking to encourage it, which is not true."

Consequently, it can no longer be asserted that such curtailment at Basic is necessary, either for power in southern California or to save fuel oil.

In connection with the saving of fuel oil, it must be remembered that the shortage of coal in the East is as critical as the shortage of oil in the West. The estimated deficit in coal for 1944 is 20,000,000 tons. If it is desirable to curtail magnesium production to save fuel oil it is just as desirable, if not more so, to curtail magnesium production to save coal.

Now, the magnesium plant at Marysville, Mich., uses coal exclusively for its power. It

produces approximately five and one-half million pounds of magnesium per month, at a power cost of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound. It is therefore material to consider the consequences of curtailing the Marysville plant to save coal, as compared to the consequences which necessarily result from curtailing Basic Magnesium to save oil.

In the first place, the coal saved at Marysville will be a constant saving for the duration of the war, whereas the oil saved by curtailing Basic will be a saving only until excess power comes into production from other sources—or a grand total of not to exceed 215,000 barrels at most as already demonstrated.

Second, eliminating the Marysville plant will reduce magnesium production by approximately 5,250,000 pounds per month, whereas curtailing Basic will reduce production only by about 4,000,000 pounds per month.

Third, eliminating the Marysville plant will affect only one of four plants now using the "Dow cell"—a proven process where the basic cost of production has already been reached, whereas curtailing Basic Magnesium, which is using a new process, where the cost of production per month has been constantly reduced every month until it is now in a position to operate a successful post-war plant, will make it impossible to know at any time in the future what the cost of production might have been, had the plant been permitted to run.

Fourth, the Government must continue to purchase the entire output of Basic Magnesium, even though it be but 60 percent of its present production. It is a fact that curtailing production 40 percent will automatically increase the cost of production per pound on the remaining 60 percent by 4 cents per pound. Not only must the Government pay the increased cost of 4 cents per pound but, in addition, all means of ascertaining the extent to which cost of production might be reduced will be lost. It will be lost forever, because no private company will take over the operation of Basic Magnesium at 60 percent of capacity in the face of an increased cost of production of 4 cents per pound and confronted with the cost of rehabilitating the entire plant so as to achieve full production if the cost per pound is ever to be reduced.

Fifth, to rehabilitate the units closed down at Marysville will cost approximately \$100,000 per unit, whereas to rehabilitate the units closed down at Basic Magnesium will cost approximately \$640,000 per unit, or about six times as much as Marysville.

Sixth, the fact that the Marysville plant presently manufactures a special crystal for the Army can have no effect on the decision to close down this plant, or continue it in full operation. I am advised that these crystals are useful because of their purity; that the purity has no relation to the output of the plant, or method of manufacture, but rather is dependent upon a redistillation process of a small tonnage of magnesium; and that this distillation could be done by Dow Chemical at its Midland plant, or, in fact, at any magnesium plant.

Finally, the power contract at the Marysville plant requires that if power is taken beyond May 1 the contract cannot then be canceled for 12 months. The minimum charge for each of those 12 months is fixed at \$90,000 per month, so that the Government will be obligated to pay not less than \$1,080,000 on this contract, even though it is later decided to eliminate production at Marysville.

Thus, it is extremely important that due consideration be given at once to the curtailment of the Marysville plant, as compared to the proposed curtailment at the Basic plant.



If saving of fuel oil or additional electricity is the primary force behind the proposed curtailment at the Basic plant, it is likewise extremely important that due consideration be given at once to curtailing the aluminum plant at Vernon, Calif. According to estimates, shutting down four units at the Basic plant will save 1,300,000 barrels of oil per year. On the same basis, 50,000,000 kilowatt-hours per month will be released at the Basic plant. Shutting down three pot lines of the Vernon plant will release 72,000,000 kilowatt-hours per month, and, using the same estimate applied to the Basic plant, will save 2,000,000 barrels of oil per year.

Since it must be conceded that reserve stocks of aluminum are just as great as reserves of magnesium, and that aluminum is no more essential or critical in the war effort today than magnesium, we should not hesitate to curtail aluminum production if such curtailment will release the electricity believed necessary to save the fuel oil in question.

All of these consequences to Basic Magnesium are to be incurred in the name of making fuel available on the west coast, notwithstanding that no appreciable saving of fuel oil can be attributed to curtailing the Basic plant.

Again let me direct your attention to the position taken by the Petroleum Administrator for War that no cut-back in magnesium production can be justified from a fuel-saving standpoint. I would further say that if such a cut-back is to be made the cold facts direct that it should be made at the Marysville plant or at the Vernon plant, instead of at Basic Magnesium.

## II. MANPOWER

It has been stated that by reducing Basic Magnesium 40 percent, 1,500 men will be released for employment in war industries in a manpower shortage area in Los Angeles County. It is hoped that all of the 1,500 will journey to southern California. It should be remembered that we have no labor draft. There is no method of compelling released Basic employees to seek employment elsewhere. Thus, the exact number that may do so is wholly in the realm of conjecture.

But even assuming that all such employees will go into southern California, what is to be the cost to the Government, and is such cost justified?

As already indicated, Basic Magnesium will continue 60 percent of production, or 62,000,000 pounds per year at an increased cost of 4 cents per pound. The increased cost to the Government will amount to approximately \$2,480,000 per year. Add to this figure the economic loss to the Government in shutting down four units, at \$600,000 per unit, or \$2,400,000, and it is at once apparent that not less than \$4,880,000 will be lost by the Government if Basic Magnesium is curtailed 40 percent. Is this the price we are to pay—\$2,933 per man for 1,500 men—all of whom probably will not journey to the manpower shortage area? In other words, it will cost the Government \$2,933 per man if every one of the 1,500 released employees goes to Los Angeles County. Obviously the cost per man will increase proportionately to any number less than 1,500 that may reach the shortage area. I make the statement without fear of contradiction that we have not reached such a critical stage with respect to manpower shortages where it is necessary to recruit labor at \$2,933 per man, which immediately raises the question. Is this cost justified?

Just how critical is the manpower shortage? I am reliably advised that already more than 2,000 applications have been submitted seeking employment on the oil pipe-line project in Arabia. Is there any reason why this manpower should be sent abroad, at the expense of the Government? Is there any reason why each of these applicants cannot be employed here in the United States?

Or, to bring the situation closer to the area in question I am advised by Mr. Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, by letter dated March 17, that the labor shortage estimate for the Los Angeles County area from January through June 1944 is approximately 24,000 employees. Fifty percent of this shortage is concentrated in the Long Beach section. All of the shipbuilding and repair activities, and some of the aircraft establishments are located in that area. Mr. McNutt states that "Recruitment of workers for this demand is exceedingly difficult because of (1) the inadequacy of housing facilities for workers in the area, and (2) the long commuting distance from other centers of population from which workers might be drawn."

Mr. McNutt advises that "although approximately 36,000 additional family housing units have been completed since 1942, housing remains a major problem, particularly in subareas such as Long Beach."

The foregoing report from Commissioner McNutt affirms the conclusion that it is useless to bring into Los Angeles County additional employees from outside areas because there is no place in that vicinity where they may be housed.

Moreover, a similar report which I have received from the American Federation of Labor, dated March 17, 1944, quotes the War Production Board as describing the housing situation in Los Angeles as acute, and states that "the building of 37,000 new housing units was approved last fall, but even when these are built there will not be nearly enough to house war workers already in Los Angeles."

The report from the American Federation of Labor affirms the conclusion that it is useless and sheer folly to bring additional workers into this labor-shortage area, where housing is so critical.

As to the backlog accumulation of houses needed for war workers already employed in Los Angeles, I am advised that additional accommodations are especially needed for Negroes, for whom only 2,500 units have been allocated. An immigration of some 10,000 Negro families has been authorized by the War Manpower Commission for this area, notwithstanding the total lack of housing accommodations. To attempt to superimpose upon this chaotic condition 1,500 additional workers, with families, from the Basic Magnesium plant is to invite disaster in war activities in southern California. Such action, if unnecessary, must be condemned.

However, even assuming that the manpower situation is sufficiently critical to justify a total or partial curtailment of war plants so that such employees might be transferred into other war activities, the Basic Magnesium plant should not be curtailed if production in other war plants located in Los Angeles County can be reduced so as to obtain "surplus employees."

To that end, immediate consideration should be given to the Vernon aluminum plant at Vernon, Calif.

Overproduction of aluminum is just as critical as overproduction of magnesium. Consequently, curtailment of aluminum production is just as essential as curtailment of magnesium production. Curtailing the Vernon aluminum plant, in addition to the saving in fuel oil already discussed, and in addition to the release of electricity, would make available approximately 3,500 employees in Los Angeles for transfer to other war activities. What is even more important, these employees are all located in the shortage area at the present time. They are presently lodged in suitable living quarters so that there would be no huge loss in labor turn-over, as would be the case with respect to the 1,500 to be released at Basic Magnesium.

Thus, curtailing or closing down the Vernon plant would make available more than

twice as many employees as would be released at Basic, and such employees would already be located and housed in the shortage area. I repeat that these workers are now in the area so that they would not further complicate the housing situation which so concerns Commissioner McNutt.

Therefore, either the manpower shortage is not sufficiently critical to justify the curtailment at Basic; or, if it is critical, it does not justify a recruitment of labor at a cost of \$2,933 per man; or, even if it does justify the closing of war plants, then the Vernon aluminum plant should be the first to go.

## III. TRANSPORTATION

It has been stated that the 40-percent reduction is necessary in order to relieve transportation. A brief examination of the facts will easily disprove this statement.

In the first place, recent improvements in truck haulage of ore from Gabbs Valley to the Basic Magnesium plant have made it possible to practically eliminate hauling ore by railroad. This alleged burden is no longer on the transportation system, and the 30 tons of rubber per year necessary to keep the trucks on the road is practically negligible.

Secondly, the shipment of magnesium east can by no stretch of the imagination be regarded as a load or burden on the transportation system. Approximately 10 trains of 60 cars each pass through Las Vegas daily traveling east. Of these 600 cars, about 75 percent, or 450, are empties. The total production of Basic Magnesium does not exceed 4 cars per day. Thus the shipment of magnesium from Basic has the effect of reducing the number of empty cars moving eastward from 450 to 446. Certainly this is no load on the transportation system.

However, if transportation is a factor to be considered, then again I draw your attention to the Marysville magnesium plant, where the total cell feed originates in Ludington and must be shipped by rail some 250 miles to Marysville, in a transportation shortage area. Thus the shutting down of the Marysville plant would save far more vital transportation than could possibly be saved by curtailing Basic Magnesium.

## IV. HAULING OF PEAT MOSS FROM CANADA

It has been stated that the transportation of peat moss from Canada to Basic Magnesium constitutes a problem and a load on the transportation system. If this be the reason for curtailing production at Basic by 40 percent, it can now be entirely disregarded. Recent changes have been made at the plant whereby peat moss is no longer needed. I am advised by the Defense Plant Corporation that within a very short time the total shipment of peat moss will be stopped, due to these recent changes, which will soon be completed at a cost of approximately \$100,000.

Therefore, the transportation load with respect to peat moss cannot be regarded as a factor in this proposal.

Mr. McCARRAN. To recapitulate, let me present the bald facts to you.

## I. OIL

First. Liquid petroleum gas is available and can be used between now and July 1 to effect the anticipated saving of fuel oil.

Second. Increased power production after July 1, using unprecedented spring run-offs in hydropower plants, will effect the anticipated saving of fuel oil, and will even eliminate the use of petroleum liquid gas.

Third. If Basic Magnesium were curtailed today, the fuel oil saved by, and directly attributable to, the release of such power could not exceed 215,000 barrels, because any additional saving could

have been accomplished with liquid petroleum gas (first) or through spring run-offs; (second) It is therefore misleading to assert that "1,300,000 barrels of oil will be saved by curtailing Basic Magnesium 40 percent," when such a saving can be effected without curtailing Basic Magnesium 1 percent.

Fourth. The Secretary of the Interior, in his capacity of Petroleum Administrator for War, states that a cut-back in production at Basic Magnesium cannot be justified if it is to save fuel oil. See letter of February 28, 1944.

Fifth. The proposed curtailment cannot be justified as necessary in order to save fuel oil that might be used in the production of additional power because there is no demand for additional power in that area, and there is no shortage of power.—Scattergood letter of March 7, 1944.

Sixth. If saving of fuel oil is the criterion, then the aluminum plant at Vernon, Calif., or the magnesium plant at Marysville, Mich., should be the first shut down, because both are unessential, if Basic is unessential, and curtailing either one will release more fuel than curtailing Basic Magnesium.

Seventh. Therefore, no cut-back in magnesium can be justified from a fuel-saving standpoint, but if it is to be made for this reason, it should be made at the Vernon plant, or the Marysville plant, and not at the Basic Magnesium plant.

#### II. MANPOWER

First. Although the proposed reduction will release 1,500 men, all of these employees will not go to the Los Angeles labor shortage area.

Second. Assuming that the entire 1,500 reach that area, the cost to the Government of the United States will be \$2,933 per man.

Third. More than 2,000 applications have been received from southern California seeking employment on the oil pipe-line project in Arabia.

Fourth. The labor shortage is not so critical that we must recruit labor at \$2,933 per man.

Fifth. One thousand five hundred, or any number of men, released from Basic Magnesium, Inc., will be unable to go to work in the Los Angeles area because of the absolute lack of housing facilities.—McNutt report and report of American Federation of Labor.

Sixth. Any shortage of labor in the Los Angeles area can be met immediately, in part, by closing down the Vernon plant in the Los Angeles area, thus releasing 3,500 employees already housed in the labor shortage area. Therefore the manpower shortage does not justify labor curtailment at \$2,933 per man, and such shortage cannot be met, even in part, by closing down Basic Magnesium, Inc., but can be met in part by closing down the Vernon plant.

#### III. TRANSPORTATION

First. The proposed reduction at Basic is not necessary to relieve transportation because the total production does not exceed four cars per day.

Second. There are 450 empty cars moving eastward daily through Las Vegas.

Third. Therefore capacity production has the effect of reducing 450 empty cars daily to 446 empty cars daily, which certainly is no "load" or "burden" on the transportation system.

#### IV. PEAT MOSS

First. The transportation of peat moss from Canada is no longer a problem because recent improvements at the Basic plant, when completed, will entirely eliminate peat moss.

#### CLEARLY DEFINED DOMESTIC POLICY A FOUNDATION FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I realize that Members of the Senate who are present wish to recess, and I shall not detain them for any length of time. I feel, however, that I should say a few words on the subject that our foreign relations must be preceded by a constructive domestic policy.

I have received many letters from my constituents. I know that other Senators have received letters from theirs. Many of the letters have come from persons in my State who are now concerned with the question of whether farmers will get machinery, whether the boys who are still left on the farm will be taken, and whether there will be adequate feed to carry the stock through the spring. They are concerned, of course, with the reduction in gasoline rations.

By and large, Mr. President, the real issue, as I see it, and as it is reflected by the letters, is, Will the Senate and the leaders of the country be in a position, when the war is over, to see to it that some form of authority or organization is created which will do away with war? We can read in every line of the letters received that the writers are concerned over their boys who are leaving for Europe and those who are in Europe, as well as the boys who are in the Far East. They are concerned over whether or not there shall be adequacy and competency, not only in this Government, but other governments as well, to the end that there may be perfected some form of organization which will effectuate the maintenance of peace.

In recent months I talked over Wisconsin radio stations and gave my views on the serious problems involved in our present and future foreign policies. The reason I have devoted so much time to my constituents in a discussion of these problems concerning foreign relations is not that I feel that I have any particular opinion or set formula which will adequately insure an era of post-war peace, or that I have any particular formula which will insure the success of the peace negotiations themselves at the close of the war. Frankly, I do not feel that any such formula exists. My purpose in presenting the series of talks was merely to outline a number of conclusions which I feel involve factors essential to any consideration of our future foreign policy. I shall not reiterate my conclusions today, but I shall devote this brief period to a discussion of what our domestic attitude and policy must be if we are ever to be successful in the field of foreign relations.

All my discussions thus far in the radio series have dealt with a rather specific

and carefully planned pattern for our international thinking.

In this discussion I wish to emphasize one vital thought, namely, that no approach to our problems in foreign relations can be successful unless it is built on a bedrock foundation of clearly defined domestic policy. This seems to be such an obvious conclusion that I hesitate to devote time to a discussion of it. Nevertheless, it becomes increasingly evident that too many of our leaders are proceeding in their thinking along lines which may mean a repetition on an international scale of blunders which we have made on a domestic scale. It is inconceivable that in the field of international relations we can secure harmony if in our domestic program we have not been able to secure harmony. How can we secure cooperative world effort if we do not first insure that there shall be completely unified cooperative effort on the domestic front? If in our domestic governmental philosophy we pit class against class, labor against labor, creed against creed, town folk against country folk, how can we conceivably expect to unify many races and creeds in a utopian post-war world?

Please do not misunderstand me. I do not disparage such an ideal. In fact, I fervently subscribe to it, because I believe it is the salvation of mankind. What I insist upon, however, is that we cannot create such an ideal on an international scale if we ignore it on a domestic scale. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link, and our first obligation is to supply the strongest conceivable link in whatever kind of post-war association may be contemplated.

If in this land of ours our national policy panders to labor or to management, or to any other special interest group, how can we expect that a post-war association of nations can deal equitably with many groups of many interests?

If in this land we shape our national fiscal policies so that we stand perilously close to the twilight zone of national bankruptcy, how can we then blithely expect to set up an international monetary stabilization system.

If in this land we cannot write a clearly defined labor policy—and we have not done it during the years—how can we conceivably expect to set up general labor standards for all civilized humanity?

If in this land we cannot set up a clearly defined all-over food policy, how can we conceivably expect to direct the food policy for starving millions all over the face of the globe?

This morning, Mr. President, there was a meeting between a number of Senators and representatives of certain Government agencies in relation to the egg situation in this country. It is tragic. As everyone knows, some farmers have paid as much as 50 cents a piece for chicks. The chicks have grown into mature hens and are now laying eggs. The farmers were promised 30 cents a dozen, but they are receiving only 20 cents a dozen, and feed prices are such that they cannot afford to feed the hens which produce the eggs. That indicates



how we are "missing the boat" on the home front and failing to get together on the home front on the problems which we should consider and solve.

If in our land we cannot eliminate and arrest the mounting tide of juvenile delinquency, how can we conceivably expect on an international scale to obliterate the scars of a relentless and ruthless war from the hearts and minds of millions of European children?

If in our land we permit our legislative policies to be shuttled back and forth on the shifting sands of sectional interests, racial groups, and regional economies, how can we in good conscience expect to effect a world-wide unification of all these diverse factors?

Let there be no mistake about it. We must have international world planning. We live in a contracted world. We cannot escape our obligations. We would be false in our trust if we did not endeavor to participate in some kind of thinking which would insure that our children and our children's children shall not again travel along dreary roads to armed international conflict.

But let it also be crystal clear that the millennium will not come by some legislation superimposed from a far-off Mt. Olympus. There will be no international promised land mythically conjured out of the clouds of abstract thinking. International good will, international peace, international prosperity must be built on the solid bedrock of good will and prosperity and clearly defined policies in the various domestic components which seek to bind together in an international order.

In other words, Mr. President, in order to do missionary work it is necessary for us to be absolutely certain we have religion ourselves. If we are going to rush headlong into the most gigantic international financial undertaking in the history of the world, then it is just plain, ordinary, backwoods horse-sense that we put our own fiscal house in order. Here we are actually contemplating this fabulous international venture into a world-wide fiscal Alice-in-Wonderland, and actually we do not even today have adequate congressional machinery for the consideration of our own domestic budget.

We still draft our fiscal legislation with the most unbalanced, outmoded legislative machinery of which the mind of man could possibly conceive. We still evade the direct constitutional mandate for Congress to initiate revenue legislation. We still wait for some handy man of the executive branch to come here and tell Congress what kind of revenue legislation shall be written. We still muddle revenue legislation through a long, hazardous passage, involving separate House hearings before the Ways and Means Committee; a long, tortuous passage through the House itself; another perilous trip through the Senate Finance Committee, and finally through the Senate itself; and then to a dynamite-ridden conference, and then back to both Houses for confirmation.

We still do not have joint House and Senate committee action to formulate such legislation. We still make no attempt whatever to correlate money-

raising and money-spending activities in Congress. We still use the same fiscal machinery of revolutionary days to handle the involved fiscal affairs of the Nation which spends more money and raises more money than any other Nation on earth.

If we do not have the vision and the foresight to revise our congressional machinery so as to make it adequate to handle the increased magnitude of our domestic problems, how can we possibly adopt a policy which will insure international stabilization?

I believe in the objectives of such an international monetary stabilization, but I insist that cannot be achieved unless we have achieved some degree of domestic stabilization.

Today in all this mighty land of ours, with the largest Federal Agriculture Department ever maintained in the history of our Nation, there is no man who can point to a single decisive unified co-ordinated all-over food program for the Nation.

In this brief address I do not have the time to outline the manifold shortcomings in our haphazard, crazy food policy, but every housewife in the land is aware of our lack in this direction.

Throughout the entire war period, and even today, our food policy is divided between half a dozen different agencies and leaders in government, with the result that conflicts and chaos continue interminably.

I may say parenthetically, Mr. President, that this morning I had a discussion with some of the representatives of the Government. I said we were considering merely the one segment of eggs, but that we must consider all other segments, which include, of course, the question of feed, milk, prices, and all this and that. One of these gentlemen replied, "I cannot discuss that with you, because that is not in my province." Then I said we should get all the Government representatives together who were considering the various segments, so that we would have them all in one room and the matter could be discussed intelligently.

Mr. President, there have been countless pleas from Congress for the adoption of a single head for the food program, with a single policy, but, frankly, these requests have never been met.

Now, I submit, in all honesty how can we plan on meeting the food requirements of half the civilized world if we cannot write one single food policy for this land?

How can we expect to inject ourselves as arbiters for feeding the world when there is so much confusion in America?

How can we assert our influence in international affairs to secure certain wage levels and certain wage standards and the elimination of certain economic maladjustments if in this land we have not even been able to definitely establish the validity of the Little Steel formula for wages; if in this land we still have not been able to establish some definite relationship between farm wages and industrial wages?

If we contemplate a vast international association dedicated to the finest and highest ideals, how can we insure that

there will be an equitable ratio of influence and votes from various nations in this group, when we have not even been able to assure the sacred right of the franchise to every American citizen, whether he be in the armed forces or here at home?

I have no desire in any measure to cast a reflection on the desirability of sound international planning. I subscribe heartily to that doctrine. My only point in this discussion today is the simple one that in our concern with post-war international planning we shall not overlook or underestimate the fact that sound international planning must be built on the bedrock of sound domestic planning. Home economy should be established first, and I repeat, we cannot become a part of the international picture with blinders on our eyes, and expect to set free the economy of the world, until we have demonstrated on our home front a sound domestic economy.

Let me emphasize also that neither international planning nor domestic planning need be a matter of abstract ideals or pious hopes.

In the committees of Congress we have a tremendous number of very specific, very definite proposals both in connection with international planning and in connection with our domestic planning.

On the domestic front particularly, countless proposals have been made—proposals which seek to correct certain obvious shortcomings in our domestic governmental machinery, proposals which would, for example, insure some kind of over-all practical social security, proposals which would insure some kind of efficient congressional fiscal machinery, proposals which would insure workable and completely revised tax legislation, proposals which would have insured unified food control, proposals which would have defined our shifting labor policies, proposals which would have defined our manpower policies and our wage policies.

Mr. President, all these proposals must not accumulate dust in the pigeonholes of congressional committees. All these proposals must not lie dormant until the executive branch of Government is finally prodded into action. Congress must regain its rightful stature by insisting on a clarification of domestic policies. Such clarification is a prerequisite to sound international planning.

After the clarification and the definition of domestic policy, Congress must insist on the establishment of a working liaison between the executive and the legislative branch in the conduct of the peace. I have spoken on this subject so many times that I know some think I should not refer to it further, but I am so sincerely convinced we are "missing the boat" by failing to have such a liaison that I repeat my comment briefly.

If we are to sell the "four freedoms" all over the world, we must demonstrate their vitality and their verity here on the home front. If we are to sell the world on the virtues of a republic in a democracy, then we must make certain that our Government functions as a republic in a democracy.

In conclusion, let me say that the greatest single contribution which the United States of America can make to post-war planning is a sound United States of America.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a convention, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

#### POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the postmaster nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

#### THE NAVY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Milton E. Miles to be commodore.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of all nominations of today, including that of the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] to be judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

#### ADJOURNMENT TO APRIL 12, 1944

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, as in legislative session, and in accordance with the concurrent resolution heretofore adopted by both Houses, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 16 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the terms of House Concurrent Resolution 75, to Wednesday, April 12, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 1 (legislative day of February 7), 1944:

##### UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Edgar Bernard Brossard, of Utah, to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission for a term expiring June 16, 1950. (Reappointment.)

##### JUDGE, UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

HOMER T. BONE, of Washington, to be judge of the United States Circuit Court of Ap-

peals for the Ninth Circuit, vice Hon. Bert E. Haney, deceased.

##### APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERAL WITH RANK FROM MARCH 10, 1944

Brig. Gen. Frank Thomas Hines, Inactive Reserve, who resigned his commission as brigadier general, Regular Army, after more than 15 years of military service, and who subsequently served for a period of more than 15 years as Director of the Veterans' Bureau and as Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

##### IN THE NAVY

Commodore Bertram J. Rodgers, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 28th day of January 1943.

Capt. Theodore D. Ruddock, Jr., United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 29th day of September 1942.

Capt. Charles T. Joy, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 19th day of December 1942.

Capt. Francis C. Denebrink, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 15th day of March 1943.

##### IN THE COAST GUARD

Robert J. Carson to be an ensign in the Coast Guard, to rank from the date of oath as ensign.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 1 (legislative day of February 7), 1944:

##### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

HOMER T. BONE to be judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

##### IN THE NAVY

##### TEMPORARY SERVICE

##### To be commodore

Milton E. Miles

##### POSTMASTERS

##### MICHIGAN

Byron O. Gillies, Prescott.  
Lawrence D. Larke, Rogers City.

##### NEVADA

Emery C. Smith, Wells.

##### NORTH CAROLINA

Pearl L. Ennett, Swansboro.

##### NORTH DAKOTA

Horace T. Storm, New Leipzig.

##### OHIO

James L. Collins, Cleveland.  
Muza R. Grove, Curtice.  
Alice Salzman, Excello.  
Earl D. Richardson, Lisbon.  
Joseph H. Landrum, Wilmington.

##### TEXAS

Mamie L. Taylor, Asherton.  
Maude M. Woods, Burkeville.  
Theodore E. Duncan, Chillicothe.  
Ben O. Sanford, Covington.  
Katie H. Sharp, Crandall.  
Henry F. Priesmeyer, Garwood.  
Lena Griffin, Goodrich.  
Alex E. Jungmann, Lacoste.  
Joseph E. Pate, Omaha.  
Tony G. Bonano, Stafford.  
Mollie S. McHaney, Sylvester.  
Frank M. Bell, Tyler.  
James W. Allen, Wingate.  
Ethel Gill, Winnie.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1944

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. RAMSPECK.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Day Star from on high, we lift our hearts to Thee; our thoughts ascend to realms where Thy glory and praise are without end and the wonder of Thy love never grows weary. Help us this day to pursue our path cheerfully and by honest work and faithful service find that the trivial round and common task are made worthy by doing something good to make it good. Thou who emptied Thyself of dignity and power, walking with the poor and needy, sanctify all pride and grief that they may redound to the splendor of the Christian's creed.

Father, we are troubled by what we see and hear; this striving world seems to be drifting without a certain course. We turn to Thee in pathetic eagerness for divine guidance. May we know by our humility, our patience, our power to endure hardness as a good soldier that the greatest treasure is within, inspired by a never-ending hope. Grant that the glory of the Lord shall soon come and be manifested in the walks and conversations of men. Lead all nations away from their prejudices and disobedience that they may be gathered into better communities and states, making them humble, honest, united in the spirit of our untrammelled Saviour.

"Teach me to feel another's woe,  
To hide the fault I see,  
That mercy I to others show,  
That mercy show to me."

Direct us until the morning breaketh. In the name of our Lord and Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Duke, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4133) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes."

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a speech delivered by Hon. Edward C. Carroll, of South Boston, on the occasion of the Evacuation Day exercises held at Dorchester Heights, South Boston, Mass., on March 17, 1944.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.



Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Baltimore Sun.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### PRICE OF EGGS

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, on two or three occasions Congress has enacted the necessary laws requiring the War Food Administration to place a support price under all the farm products necessary to support the war effort. Under existing law the price of eggs should not be below 27.8 or 28 cents a dozen, but today eggs are selling for 20 and 21 cents a dozen in Nebraska. This means that these farmers are going to cut down their flocks. They cannot do otherwise, with feed and labor costs as high as they are. They are selling them, putting them on the market because the War Food Administration has failed and refused to do that which the Congress directed it to do.

Mr. Speaker, why does not this administration, through the War Food Administration, follow the law? Why should the contract of the Government with farmers who have increased production be broken by this administration?

#### AGREEMENT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, the abrogation by Russia of the Japanese coal and oil concessions in northern Sakhalin has been publicized in the press as a major Russian victory and on the radio as indicating that Russia has gained everything and Japan nothing. I wonder.

In my view, this is not the case because the Japanese are now no longer dependent on Sakhalin for part of its oil and coal needs. There is no doubt but that Japan has been able to reopen the oil wells and reconstruct the refineries in the Dutch East Indies and that they are now producing to capacity and fulfilling all of our enemy's needs. Furthermore, the coal deposits in Manchuria alone have been and are more than sufficient for Japan's requirements in that respect.

It is well to keep in mind that in giving up her coal and oil concessions, Japan is having her fishing rights extended from 1 to 5 years. As fish furnishes one of the two staple elements in her diet—the other is rice—the conclusion may be drawn that Japan is augmenting her food supplies at home and in return giving up concessions over coal products which at present are of little or no value to her. We must remember that prior to this war Japan could not supply more than 10 percent of her oil needs from the shale of Manchuria and the concessions in Sakhalin. The rest of her supply she had to get from outside sources, primarily from Dutch Indonesia and, to a lesser extent, from the United States. Now with complete control of the Indies oil fields she is independent of any outside source and what she has given up is indicative of her complete independence in the petroleum field.

This new agreement between Russia and Japan is more significant than meets the eye at the moment. In my opinion it signifies a need for a staple food in the Japanese Empire being met; and as a concession she is giving up her rights in coal and oil which she no longer needs. Japan is, as a result, making herself stronger to defeat both at home and in her conquered territories. I fear this agreement goes far deeper than newspaper headlines and radio accounts indicate.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a short essay written by Miss Romeo, winner of a State-wide WAC essay contest sponsored by Gov. Dwight Green, of Illinois.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I obtained unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on the subject of the merchant marine as an instrument of commerce and to include therein an address delivered by R. Earle Anderson, Director of Finance, United States Maritime Commission. I am informed that the matter will make approximately two and one-half pages of the RECORD and that the estimated cost will be \$112.50. The material is valuable and I ask unanimous consent that it may be published in the RECORD notwithstanding the estimated length and cost.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include excerpts of a letter from a constituent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### POLAND

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include therein a poem entitled "When Poland Comes Home."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, the liberty-loving people of the United States look sympathetically today upon Poland in her dark hour. We are resolved that when this war is ended, Poland shall again be a free and independent nation and that no other country shall rule over any section of it. She shall not be divided again to satisfy another nation, but shall enjoy the full freedom that is her heritage. Poland has given to the world a people who are strong of character, honest, industrious, and devoted to the ideals of freedom.

Many border disputes are to be settled in Europe. One of the most acute will be over the Polish-Russian border. I feel certain that the controversy now existing between Poland and Russia as to the border to be established will be settled to the satisfaction of Poland and justifiably so, because of their great efforts in this war.

The United Nations have already made an intensive effort to restore diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and Poland. Poland was the first country that dared to resist Hitler's demand and preferred war, rather than yield a foot of her land or relinquish any of her sovereign rights. For nearly 5 years she has been suffering more horribly at the hands of the oppressors than any other conquered country, and it is my hope and prayer that a fair settlement will be made by the United Nations that will bring justice and peace to all the world.

The Polish-Americans have contributed much to America's cause and their children are at this very moment fighting that we may continue our way of life. A strong bond has always existed between the United States and Poland. Both countries have much in common. Both are liberty-loving people. Both have fought in the past for freedom's cause. Both are fighting today for the preservation of that liberty. Polish patriots fought that our Constitution might come into existence and it is therefore fitting that Americans of today fight to restore Poland to its former independence and liberty.

Under unanimous consent to extend my remarks, I include a poem written by J. R. McIntosh, entitled "When Poland Comes Home":

#### WHEN POLAND COMES HOME

Poland has gone away for awhile  
A victim of cowardly murderers' guile.  
Her land o'errun by soulless horde;  
Held in bondage, lashed by slavery's gourd.  
Everything held dear destroyed by merciless Hun;  
Cities bombed, left in ruins by plane and gun.  
No regard for lives, of man, woman, or child;  
Every law of humanity broken and defiled.

Every valued possession taken by force,  
Stolen by thieves, vultures, Nazis, the source.  
Homeless and hungry, seeking rest and food;  
Driven to depths of despair, comes vengeful  
mood.

No word of complaint permitted or given;  
Silenced the voice. Gone for all you have  
striven;

Nothing left of the joys of life;  
Wounded your hearts, endless the strife.

Your bodies broken, vitality at low ebb;  
Ensnared by captors, caught in their web.  
Complete subjugation, their aim and goal  
Victory over your body, still free your soul.

The spirit and soul never will die;  
They live on forever, though war's conflicts  
are nigh

There comes calm after every gale.  
Justice applied treachery and conquest fail.

Stricken, devastated, trampled in mire  
In all-out destruction, by shell and fire,  
A country enveloped by merciless might,  
A heartrending condition, a terrible plight.

Your eyes can see the injury done  
By a ravaging beast, a soulless Hun.  
With saddened heart and darkened brow  
Vengeance will come. You make solemn vow.

Again a freed Poland will take her place,  
Repel the invader, suppress and efface.  
Freedom and liberty again dwell in your land;  
Sing songs of victory, triumphant and grand.

Two great Nations fight for freedom for you,  
Have courage and faith, start over anew,  
United States and Great Britain make solemn  
decree

That your beloved Poland once more will  
be free.

The bonds that hold will be torn away,  
Your hearts will be happy, your laughter gay.  
Once more a nation never more to roam,  
A glorious welcome when Poland returns back  
home.

—J. R. McIntosh.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include therein copies of two telegrams and copy of a letter from a constituent with respect to the price of eggs and the woes of the farmers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, at the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Morrison], that he be granted permission to extend his own remarks in the Record and to include therein a short letter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, at the conclusion of the legislative business and any special orders heretofore entered, I be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include a letter written to Mr. Chester Bowles, Administrator of the O. P. A., by the Reverend J. G. Steinmeyer, who is chairman of the Pipestone County War Price and Rationing Board.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### THE LATE HONORABLE JOSEPH SEARS

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that I was not present recently when the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON] announced the death of a prominent constituent of mine, a former Member of the House, the Honorable Joseph Sears. We called him Uncle Joe in the State of Florida, and as evidence of the esteem in which he was held in our State, for 14 years Uncle Joe Sears represented the old Fourth District of Florida, which held practically half the population of the State. Then for an additional 4 years he represented the entire State as a Representative at Large. Uncle Joe Sears might have held his seat much longer in Congress had he chosen to remain in his old home, which is in my district. In 1936, when a new district was created, and I was canvassing the district to run for Congress, I found there was a strong sentiment for Uncle Joe to come back to his home and to run from the new Fifth District. Had Uncle Joe Sears decided to come back and run from the new Fifth District, I would not have been a candidate. I want to take this opportunity to say that in the State of Florida we feel a great loss in the death of Uncle Joe Sears.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and to include therein a letter addressed to me by a student.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION BILL

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Speaker, before the Congress adjourns today for the Easter recess I would like to call the attention of the House to the fact that for the past several weeks the Committee on Roads of the House has been holding hearings on H. R. 2426, the \$3,000,000,000 highway construction bill. That committee, of which I have the honor to be a Member, hopes to be able to report the bill to the House shortly after the conclusion of the recess.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, is not only the largest highway bill which has ever been introduced in Congress, but it will be the first bill providing for a comprehensive post-war construction program, which the present Congress will have the opportunity of considering. It will be a bill, also, under which the entire control of this important phase of the post-war program will be retained in the Congress, and I trust in this respect it will establish a precedent which will be followed in every other phase of post-war legislation.

As a member of the Roads Committee, the Naval Affairs Committee, the Select Committee on Post-war Military Policy, and other standing and special committees upon which the responsibility to recommend post-war legislation will devolve, I have insisted and shall continue to insist that every post-war program shall be authorized by the Congress and that it shall be carried out under mandatory law of Congress, and not through orders and decisions of executive agencies of the Government.

Recently I had the pleasure of representing the Committee on Roads at the twenty-ninth annual convention of the National Association of State Highway Officials in Chicago, and of addressing the convention on this legislation. In that address I endeavored to explain why it is necessary for the Congress at this particular time to guard against encroachment upon its legislative jurisdiction by the executive department of the Government, either in respect to this highway bill or any other phase of the post-war program, and I am happy that the views I there expressed upon that question have met with the approval not only of the highway associations but of the people generally.

Mr. Speaker, I now ask unanimous consent at this point to extend my remarks in the Record, and to include therein the address I have referred to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

(The matter referred to follows:)

ADDRESS BEFORE THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY OFFICIALS, CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 1-3, 1943, BY HON. JAMES W. MOTT, OF OREGON, MEMBER, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ROADS, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

It is a privilege and an honor indeed, Mr. Chairman, to have the opportunity of attending this convention. When I first went to Congress 11 years ago, one of my first assignments was to the Committee on Roads. Since that time I have attended as many conventions of the Association of State Highway Officials as I could. It has always been a very great pleasure personally to be with you and to talk to you, and I have always gained a great deal of practical information from these conventions which, as a member of the Roads Committee, I have tried to put to good use in the consideration of highway legislation. I am particularly glad to be here at this time because I believe that following this convention your work will be of greater importance to the States you represent and to the Nation than it ever has been before.

Now, I am going to make a confession to you. I have three highway bills in my pocket. Two of them have been considered



by the House Committee on Roads. Two of them, in fact, have been enacted, and one, the authorization bill for post-war road planning, will soon be the subject of very exhaustive hearings by the committee. I wrote out a speech on this legislation and it was my intention to deliver it here to tell you what I thought you ought to do in regard to post-war road planning and building. But on further consideration I realized that you, as experts in this field, knew so much more about it than I do as a member of the committee that it would be unfair to you to take up your time on that kind of a discussion. So, if you will pardon me, I am going to talk on another phase of road building and post-war planning, and I will have to do it extemporaneously.

Mr. Chairman, it goes without saying, I presume, that the prosecution of the war is so paramount that every other problem and every other consideration is secondary and of relatively small immediate importance. Nevertheless, it is obvious to us all not only that this war sooner or later must end, but that it must end in complete and total victory for the United States and the Allied Nations, and that when that time comes, the Congress and the country must consider legislation and must be prepared to formulate and execute the plans whereby our economy may be transferred from a wartime economy into a peacetime economy in the shortest time possible and with as little disruption as possible.

You will notice I said the Congress and the country must do this and that I did not say the Government must do it. The reason I did not say the Government is that I did not want to run the risk of confusing you. Many of our people have of late years been confused as to just what constitutes their Government. Many of them seem to be of the notion that the Government means an administration in power, and particularly the executive agencies of that administration and so, I have said as plainly as I could that in my opinion this planning is a job that should be done by the Congress and the country. And I mean just that.

Under our Constitution, the Congress of the United States is the only body or agency which has any authority whatever to make law. It is the business and the province of the executive agencies of the Government to execute and to administer the law which the Congress makes. Post-war programs of any kind, including roads, therefore, should be based upon the mandatory law of Congress and it should not be based upon the decisions or the whims or the discretions of any of the executive agencies of the Government, whose only proper function, as I said a moment ago, is to administer the law of Congress and not to make law themselves.

And so I say to you, as a very important group of the people of this country, by far the most important group in the field of road construction and road planning, a group which has cooperated more closely with the representative branch of our Government in that field than any other, I say to you that it is incumbent upon you to prepare and to formulate your plans now for post-war road construction in cooperation with the Congress, which will enact the basic law under which those plans are to be carried out. And I say to you that the principal reason why you should do this and do it now is because if you don't do it, these executive agencies will do it for you, just as they did in the days of the W. P. A.

I am sure I need not explain to you how this was done at one time or how it may be done again. I simply warn you that unless you insist upon exercising your rights and privileges as citizens of the United States, and unless you are resolved henceforth to keep your own Government and not permit it again to be transferred to the bureaucrats in the executive agencies, the bureaucrats will

take over the post-war road-building program just as they took over the depression road-building program, and you will have another W. P. A. And now I think I had better define that term "bureaucrat" and also explain what I have referred to as "executive agencies."

By bureaucrats, I don't mean people like Tom MacDonald, who, of course, is a chief of a bureau, and the executive agencies that I am referring to do not include agencies like the Public Roads Administration. This and other old established agencies of the Government are the creatures of the Congress. They were created by law and they were created for the purpose of carrying out the mandate made by the people's representatives in the Congress. They are legitimate and necessary agencies of Government, and we will always have bureaus and agencies of this kind.

But during the past 10 years there has grown up in this country an entirely different kind of bureaucracy—a bureaucracy such as we have never known before. It is the bureaucracy which is represented by the so-called alphabetical agencies. It is a bureaucracy which is alien to our American system of government and which in many respects is directly opposed to representative government. Some of these alphabetical agencies started in the depression days when it was necessary for the Congress, in order to alleviate depression conditions, to grant to the Executive certain broad powers, which he in turn delegated to others. In almost every case the bureaucrats who headed these new executive agencies not only took the full broad power which was granted to them by statute, but they construed those statutes in such a way as to enable them to write orders, directives, and proclamations which had no statutory sanction but which, they claimed, had the force and the effect of law. Many of those orders and directives imposed penalties of fine and imprisonment upon people if they violated them. The Congress has been able to recapture very little of this usurped authority from the bureaucrats because, until the convening of the Seventy-eighth Congress, at least, it lacked an independent majority large enough to pass the necessary remedial legislation.

Then when the war came, it was necessary for the Congress, as every previous war Congress has had to do, to pass broad war powers acts, and that has resulted in the creation of still more new agencies. These new executive agencies have gone even further than the old ones and they have made orders, directives, and proclamations which affect the activity, the industry, the business, and the very life of all the people of this country, and in instance after instance they have done this without any authority of law whatever.

Nearly all of this new bureaucracy, nearly all of the new agencies representing it, have been busily engaged in post-war planning ever since this war started. Most of them had no statutory authority to engage in planning but they have nevertheless engaged in planning and some of them have completed their plans and are ready to put them into effect whenever the opportunity offers; and their plans—mark you—do not exclude road building.

The best known, perhaps, of all these executive planning agencies was the National Resources Planning Board and, I am sure, you all remember that amazing outfit. You probably have read a part of its latest report, its "cradle to the grave" report, under which the future life of all of our citizens was mapped out and planned and controlled and regimented, not only from the cradle to the grave but for a considerable period beyond. And you may recall also that this National Resources Planning Board was not created by any act of Congress. It was established without any authority of law whatever. It suc-

ceeded in worming itself into the structure of the Government and, from time to time, in securing appropriations to carry on its work, which so far as law was concerned was entirely illegal.

You may recall particularly, because you are in the road-building business, that when the President vetoed the defense highway bill a couple of years ago he vetoed it, not upon the advice of the Administrator of Public Roads and not upon the advice of any agency of the Government which had been created by the Congress; he vetoed that bill on the advice of the National Resources Planning Board, no member of which knew anything about road building.

I had always opposed that Board, as well as every other planning board which had no authority in law to act, and I voted against appropriating money for it each time I had an opportunity to do so. I don't know whether I had anything particularly to do with its final demise, but, as you all know, the present Congress, when it came to appropriating further money to prolong the illegal life of this agency, denied it any further finances, and it is now nonexistent as a board. But individually it is not nonexistent, because you will still find members of the National Resources Planning Board in a half dozen other agencies of the Government, and they are still planning. They are all planning—planning to regiment the country in the post-war period as they did in the depression period, when they almost succeeded in making the depression a permanent institution.

Now, I want to bring up the old W. P. A. road-building and planning program because you are all so familiar with it, and to recall to your minds just what planning by an executive agency, without authority of Congress, can do, when such planning is put into practice.

You all remember how the W. P. A. road-building plan worked. More money was spent on that program for road building than was spent in the regular, constitutionally authorized way. Roads were built, of course. They were built, primarily, not to solve the transportation problem of the country, but they were used very largely as a vehicle for boondoggling. You will remember that Mr. Harry Hopkins, who was the head at that time of W. P. A., heartily defended boondoggling. He is said to have declared upon one occasion that the reason the American people didn't understand or appreciate boondoggling was that they were "too damned dumb." You will recall, also, that he, or one of his satellites in that great executive planning agency, said that his slogan was "Tax and tax—spend and spend—elect and elect." And they easily got away with this on the ground that the country faced a great emergency.

Now it is perfectly possible, unless we do our own road planning now, for an agency like W. P. A. to be revived and to take charge of our road-building program in post-war emergency. There is no essential difference between an agency like W. P. A. and many of the other agencies which have sprung up in recent years and which are now actually operating without authority of law. They all have several things in common. One is their desire to perpetuate themselves in office. Another is their desire to expand their jurisdiction and their control over the people and to pursue their alleged right to govern by orders and by directives instead of by law made by the representatives of the people.

Much of this planning we know little about because recently an Executive order was issued which prohibited any of these agencies from making a report to a committee of the Congress, or even a report to an individual Member of Congress, unless the agency first obtained the consent of the Bureau of the Budget, where most of this planning activity is concentrated. You may be interested in hearing one or two paragraphs of this order.

This order was issued on October 4, 1943. The first paragraph reads as follows:

"In order to facilitate budgeting activities, all departments and establishments of the executive branch of the Federal Government now or hereafter authorized by law to plan, propose, undertake, or aid public works in improvement projects financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government shall prepare and keep up to date, by at least annual revision, carefully planned and realistic long-range programs of such projects, all such programs being hereafter referred to as advanced programs."

Now these advanced program makers have been placed in a number of agencies and departments of the Government. They are in O. P. A. In fact, O. P. A. is full of them. They are in the War Production Board, and the War Manpower Commission. They are in the State Department. We have dozens of brilliant young men in dozens of agencies who have never had any practical experience in anything, who have been engaged for years at the taxpayers' expense in planning a better and bigger world not only for us but for the millions of people outside of the United States. "All such departments and establishments," the order continues, "shall submit to the Bureau of the Budget at the earliest possible date estimates of such appropriations for the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 as are necessary to provide, plan, and prepare for those public works and improvement projects proposed or undertaken during the first 3 years of their advanced programs. Thereafter, in order that plans for these public works and improvement projects will always be available in advance, all such departments and establishments shall prepare and submit to the Bureau during each fiscal year estimates of such appropriations and such estimates as may be necessary to provide plan preparation for those projects proposed for undertaking during the succeeding 3 fiscal years of their advance program. All estimates shall be accompanied by recommendations as to the additional known legislation or amendments to existing legislation that may be necessary to bring projects in their advanced programs to an appropriate readiness for prompt undertaking when and where needed."

And now, listen to this:

"Before any department or establishment shall submit to the Congress or to any committee or member thereof a report relating to exhibiting in whole or in part its advanced programs or the public works and improvement projects in such programs or the results of any plan or preparation for such programs or project, such report shall be submitted to the Bureau for advice as to its relationship to the program of the President. When such report is thereafter submitted to the Congress or to any committee or member thereof it shall include a statement of the advice received from the Bureau."

Now, any of you gentlemen who think that a road-building program with which the Congress may have nothing to do and with which the people generally may have nothing to do, or with which you as a group will have nothing to do, is not contemplated in this multifarious planning set-up simply do not understand the history or the philosophy of modern bureaucracy in America. Therefore, I say to you that it is incumbent to do your own planning now, and have it ready to be put into effect under mandatory law of the Congress, and administered and supervised by the agency set up by the Congress for that purpose, which is the Public Roads Administration, and unless we do that, it is my opinion that another W. P. A., or perhaps something worse, will return.

The regimentation of our people is being planned and prepared by these agencies, who have no authority under law to do it, and unless the people prevent it and unless they support their representatives in Con-

gress by insisting that this post-war planning be done by law, it is entirely possible that the people may lose control of their Government.

No committee in Congress has been more aware of this possibility of bureaucracy taking over the control of the Government, as it actually did in the depression years, than has the Roads Committee of the House of Representatives, because we have had that question before us continuously. The real problem, the real difficulty, the real controversy in all important road legislation in the last 10 years has not been the amount of money involved. It has been a question as to who would have authority to dispense this money and who would have jurisdiction to say what roads should be built, if at all, and how much should be expended upon them. In other words it has been a fight between bureaucracy and representative Government.

You will recall when we received the veto for the highway defense bill, the veto, as I said a moment ago, was suggested by this National Resources Planning Board and not by the Bureau of Roads or any other regularly constituted agency of the Government. The reasoning upon which that veto was based was that it did not give enough discretion to the executive agencies of the Government. I think I need not tell you, because you have been before our committee so many times, and I am sure I need not tell any colleague of mine on the committee, that there has never been a time in the last 10 years when we could not have secured as much money, within reason, as we wanted, in any one year, had we only consented to put the expenditure of this money into the discretionary jurisdiction of an executive agency, and one of the reasons why you still have your basic road law intact today is that the Public Roads Committee of the House of Representatives has always refused to do that and it has been willing to take a smaller amount of money and still retain its constitutional and legal jurisdiction.

The basic road law of the United States is one of the finest examples of mandatory congressional legislation which can be found upon the statute books of this country. From time to time it may need amendment and revision, but we insist that that amendment and revision, if and when necessary, shall be made by mandatory law and it shall not be made in any case by an encroachment upon our jurisdiction by any of these alphabetical executive agencies.

The Roads Committees of the House and Senate, knowing this, knowing the danger which we have always faced, and knowing the increasing danger which we will continue to face, have undertaken, with your help and advice and assistance, to make a mandatory post-war road building program of our own. I am not going to discuss this legislation, as it was my original intention to do, because, as I say, you, having basically originated it yourself, are just as familiar with it as I am. I do wish very briefly to tell you, however, what it is.

The first item of this program was Public Resolution No. 146. That was the bill which authorized \$50,000,000 for planning and surveys. This money is to be expended for planning and surveys. It was not authorized or appropriated to be played with by any outfit like the National Resources Planning Board or by any of the professors in any other executive agency. It was authorized to be expended by the Commissioner of the Public Roads in cooperation with the highway departments of the several States. You are using that money now for planning and surveys, and when you finish your planning and your surveys, we will have the basic plan on which to build the highway construction program after the war. There will be a plan which will actually come from experts in their fields, because there are no greater experts in any field than the members of your association are in your own field. So, you

who are most vitally interested are the ones who have really made those plans. You submitted them to your legally constituted committee of the legislative body of this country and that committee has reported it out and the Congress has translated it into law, and that law is mandatory.

Another item on this program will interest you. I have told you that these various alphabetical agencies have from time to time tried without authority of law to appropriate unto themselves a part of the jurisdiction of the Congress and the Roads Committee in regard to roads. And in two or three cases they succeeded, temporarily. I could tell you of one of the most amazing examples of bureaucratic encroachment which happened before our committee. The thing was so amazing that I could hardly believe it myself.

When the second access road bill was introduced, from the time of its introduction until the time the committee began consideration of it, the professors down in the Road Division of the War Production Board began to take a hand in it, and they wrote an order which was designated as Order L-41, which upon examination, insofar as the construction of access roads was concerned, nullified the mandatory law of Congress and provided that, notwithstanding the law, we could not begin the construction of a necessary naval or military access road unless we made application, to whom do you suppose? To the Administrator of the Federal Housing Authority.

Well, some of us, when we read this order, wanted to know how it came about. So at our request, the chairman of the committee called up the professor who was to administer the order, the engineer who was supposed to give him advice on this critical matter, and the lawyer for the Division who was supposed, I imagine, to see that this agency did not undertake to nullify a law of Congress. We found that the man who was to administer the order had never built a road, knew nothing about road building, and wasn't even interested in it; that the engineer was consulted only on a minor matter, and that when it came to the fundamental issue at stake, whether an act of Congress could be nullified by the order of an executive agency, the attorney had never even been consulted on the question.

Well, at the conclusion of this hearing, the order was rescinded, as far as it affected access roads. But we have found that when these agencies say they rescind or modify an order, you cannot always depend upon it. It will crop up in another place, and they will usurp jurisdiction whenever they get an opportunity. So, having that experience behind it, the Roads Committee reported out and passed House Resolution 243, which gives the committee the right to investigate these agencies encroaching upon the jurisdiction of the Congress and the committee, and gives the committee power to subpoena witnesses, including these very bureaucrats, notwithstanding the order that I read a moment ago, which declares that these bureaucrats may not give any information to committees of Congress or to the individual Members of Congress unless they have the consent of the Bureau of the Budget.

Not only the Roads Committee, but a number of other committees of the Congress have been obliged to put themselves in the position, by special acts of Congress, of investigating committees having the power of subpoena, so that they can call these executive planners in and make them tell what they have been doing, notwithstanding any Executive order to the contrary.

The final item on this congressional program for post-war road building, of course, is the bill authorizing appropriation of the money to put the program into effect, and directing how and by whom the money shall be spent. That bill originated in your body.



I am not going to discuss it. There are several provisions in it with which I may not entirely agree, and possibly most of the Members would entertain difference of opinion on some of its provisions. I wish to say only this about it: It is fundamentally sound and legislatively proper. Not only is it fundamentally sound to authorize this \$3,000,000,000 for a post-war construction program, but the great virtue of it is that the authority for the program comes from a mandatory bill to be enacted by the Congress of the United States. It is a bill and a program in which none of these executive agencies is to have any discretionary authority whatever.

Before I conclude, I wish to say just a word about the financing of this huge future undertaking. Some have contended that an amount so large would be too great a tax burden upon the people of the United States. I would like to say at this point that that kind of a contention has no foundation in fact whatever. The financing of roads in this country is a unique proposition. It is not paid for by the general taxpayer at all. All of the financing of roads, State roads, and of Federal roads, or Federal aid to States in building roads, is all financed by excise taxes levied upon the road users of the several States—and that is a thing which none of you should ever forget when they talk about the great burden of a large road-building program upon the general taxpayer, because it is not the fact. Everyone who uses the roads pays for those roads. The payment is in effect a toll. You pay for using a road whenever you drive over it because you have to buy the gasoline on which is levied not only a State but a Federal tax. None of this Federal money used in aid to the States comes out of the pockets of the general taxpayer. It is paid into the Treasury, of course. But the Government in the past 10 or 15 years has been spending in aid to States for road building only about one-half of the money that it collected from the road users of the several States. Some years ago I told you in Seattle that if I ever became chairman of this committee I would try to put a stop to that nefarious practice of the Government actually taking money from the road users of the States and then not using it on roads, but using it for general governmental purposes. I believe, and I always have believed, that that is wrong, and my pledge to do my utmost to put a stop to it still stands.

I trust very much, gentlemen, that my discussion of bureaucracy, as it has affected and may again affect road building, has been accepted by you in the spirit in which I have offered it. I hope none of you will presume that there has been anything political in my observations. I assure you there has not been. You may be surprised to know that none of these questions I have been discussing, particularly none of these questions coming up before the Roads Committee of the House, has ever been considered upon political lines. From hearing a discussion of members in the Roads Committee, and that is true of many other committees, it would be impossible for an onlooker to tell what political party a member belongs to. The same is, to a large extent, true in the body of the Congress itself, and that also may surprise you. Very little important legislation in the Congress of the United States is ever decided upon political party lines. There are two groups in Congress—one which tolerates bureaucracy in government and one which insists that this shall be a government of law and not of men. That is the controversy and that is the line upon which most of this controversial legislation is divided. That struggle is going on now. It is a struggle which will determine whether the representatives of the people in Congress shall make the law under which we all must live, or whether in the future we shall live under directives and proclamations and orders made

by the executive agencies. That question has to be settled. I think it will be settled in this Congress; if not in this one, then in the next one, after the people shall once more have had the opportunity to exercise their franchise. And I believe when it is settled that government by law will prevail over government by men.

My distinguished colleague who preceded me mentioned a sad incident of a wounded boy returning from the front. We all have sons or sons-in-law in this war. Many of them will not return. As for my own, if he returns, I pray that he may return to a country which still is free, a country wherein his life will not be regimented, wherein his rights and duties and privileges will not be determined by the whims or fancies of bureaucratic officials. I pray, rather, that he may return to the same country which his fathers helped to build. The country which, of right, is his heritage, where every man may have a chance to live his life and be the master of his own destiny. Only if we can preserve that kind of a country will this war be really won. If we defeat the enemy and still lose our own free government, then the sacrifices of these boys will have been in vain. But if we are true to them, if we are true to ourselves, then the sacrifice, whatever it may be, will have been well made. For, then, and only then, may we fulfill the high resolve pronounced by Lincoln at Gettysburg, "that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD on the critical shortage of keymen in the fisheries industries; to include a plan proposed by the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries yesterday to the subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs, headed by the gentleman from California [Mr. COSTELLO]; and also a resolution from the commissioner of fisheries of the State of Virginia, and other documents.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL FOOD STUDY COMMITTEE

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, the Seventy-eighth Congress is about to recess for a short period. This session has been a busy one. The Congress has accurately interpreted the public mind and has devoted itself largely to the country's most important task—that of winning the war. Both political parties have cooperated in this respect.

Next in importance to the war activities is the problem of food and sustenance. Food is a military problem as well as a domestic problem. We must not only feed ourselves, but we must assist the unfortunate in overrun countries. All this involves problems of production, distribution, and transportation.

The Republican Party has not only cooperated in every way with the administration in solving intricate food problems, but it has offered many con-

structive suggestions, some of which have been accepted.

To the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee must go much credit for the improvements recently noted in the administration of the food problem. This was accomplished by constructive suggestions and by just criticism in some cases.

It was only natural that much confusion would result when the administration of the food problems was put under the authority of many different agencies. The Republican Congressional Food Study Committee, by reason of its unity of purpose and by its constructive action, has been able to relieve the country of much of this confusion. There remains much to be done. Our committee still maintains that the whole food problem should be placed under one head, with full authority and full responsibility. The first major accomplishment of the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee was the introduction of the Jenkins bill, which is still pending before Congress. The Fulmer bill, which is of the same import, has resulted from the studies of this committee and has been supported by this committee. These two bills propose the centralization of all food administration under a single head, with full authority as well as full responsibility.

The spontaneous action of the Committee on Agriculture in favorably reporting the Palmer bill served notice on various Government food agencies that the country is fully aware of the dangerous situation into which it is being driven. As a result of this proposed legislation the various food agencies of the Government have shown a marked tendency to compose their jealousies and their overlapping jurisdictions. One of the two bills above mentioned and the principles involved therein should be adopted into legislation immediately.

The continuing and consistent action of the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee in throwing the spotlight of publicity upon troublesome weaknesses in the administration of the food problem has had an important part in changing the trend of bureaucracy. Conflict between bureaus is never remedied by the bureaus themselves until some outside influence is asserted.

In many instances the committee, through the individual efforts of its members, has taken an interest in specific problems, thereby forcing better administration and encouraging producers and processors of food and feed to increase their output. This committee has taken a special interest in the problems of the canners and in the problems of the producers of poultry and dairy products. Likewise the shortage of farm labor and farm machinery has claimed the attention of the committee, and good results have been accomplished. Livestock and meat products have presented some difficult problems, which the committee has attacked and from which good results have been accomplished.

The committee has not only considered the problems of the producer, but it has held a number of public hearings in the

large consuming centers of the country. These hearings have been attended by representatives of consumers, distributors, and producers. By reason of these hearings the committee has been able to offer constructive suggestions and to relieve chaotic conditions.

More recently the committee has made comprehensive studies of the serious problems involved in Government food surpluses. This situation is becoming worse and worse, as will appear from the fact that the Government has been compelled to give away, without price and without points, great quantities of food supplies in an effort to prevent the same from spoiling. As a result of these studies, the Phillips bill (H. R. 4275) has been introduced in Congress and is now pending before the Committee on Agriculture. This bill provides for the orderly disposition of Government food surpluses by a single agency, which would absorb the functions of other agencies now involved in the same work. The Phillips bill should be passed immediately.

The Republican Congressional Food Study Committee has endeavored to lend itself cooperatively to individual Members, and has encouraged them to present their individual problems to the committee for consideration. The committee has by its action served notice on the executive branch of the Government that the Republican membership in Congress feels the importance of food in the national economy, and that the food problem is not in any way a matter of politics.

In these days we hear and read much about post-war planning. The conferences held some time ago at Hot Springs, Va., and at Atlantic City were engaged principally with discussions of the international aspects of the food problem. This movement, commonly designated as U. N. R. R. A., has tremendous possibilities and must be carefully watched. Unwise commitments may involve us in serious international complications and may wreck our national economy. Agriculture is still America's basic industry, and it should not be drawn into international complications that will endanger its efficiency. Likewise our national debt has been dangerously expanded and must not be unduly increased.

The Republican Congressional Food Study Committee would impress upon Congress and upon those responsible for the administration of the food activities of the Nation that the food problem is still a serious one, and that it calls for the most serious and conscientious consideration.

The Republican Congressional Food Study Committee is encouraged to continue its efforts because of the importance of these serious problems.

It is pertinent to call the attention of the Congress and the country to the fact that the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee has functioned without a single penny of expense to the taxpayers of the Nation, and without any appropriation of Government funds.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to ex-

tend my remarks in the Record and include an article written by David Lawrence which appeared in the Washington Evening Star on the great record of our Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ROHRBOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial from the Glenville (W. Va.) Democrat, dealing with the soldier vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROHRBOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a letter from Mr. Carroll Miller, secretary of the West Virginia Horticultural Association in connection with price control.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. LEWIS was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the Record.)

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered I may address the House today for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### INCOME-TAX RETURNS FOR FARMERS

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, there seems to be a general misunderstanding among the farmers of our Nation regarding the filing of estimates for income-tax purposes on April 15. Many farmers write me they are being advised by attorneys and others that a farmer must file an estimate of his income for the year 1944 on April 15. This is not correct.

When Congress enacted the Current Tax Payment Act of 1942 it fully appreciated the difficulty of anticipating a farmer's income and therefore a farmer need make no estimate of his income until December 15 of the current year. Should a farmer desire to make an estimate in April and make quarterly payments he may do so. This is purely optional.

The Current Tax Payment Act of 1942 did not greatly change the method of income-tax collections for farmers. Let us take for example the year of 1943 under the old law. The farmer's income tax was due on January 1, 1943, and payable March 15, 1944, either in whole or in four quarterly payments. The return for the income tax and the amount of the tax was due January 1, 1944.

Under the Current Tax Payment Act of 1942 a farmer must file an income-tax return on December 15 for the current

year and pay at least two-thirds of his estimated income for the full year. A final return is due January 1 and the final adjusted payment is to be made on March 15, 1944. Therefore, a farmer does not have to come within 33 1/3 percent of correctly estimating his income on the December 15 payment. The adjustment is to be taken care of on the March 15 date. This leaves just 15 days for a farmer to guess within one-third of what his annual income will be, and in most cases this would give sufficient leeway. In reality there are only 15 days' difference between the existing law and the old law insofar as the due date for the year's tax liability is concerned.

In January I introduced a bill containing a provision which, if enacted into law, would advance the December 15 date to January 15. This recommendation was approved by the Ways and Means Committee last Thursday and if approved by Congress will eliminate the estimates and penalties which are so confusing. Congress can and should simplify and improve the present method of tax collections.

It is my sincere hope that this statement will relieve some of the confusion and uncertainty regarding estimates for the farmers of our Nation.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MICHENER. I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. MICHENER addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include two brief editorials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include therein a statement by Hon. Vinson D. Nicholson, Deputy Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration and associate solicitor in charge of Rural Electrification. I have received an estimate from the Government Printing Office that this exceeds two pages and will cost \$234. It is in answer to a statement inserted in the Record by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN] on March 2, which cost \$330.

I ask unanimous consent that it may be inserted in the Record notwithstanding the additional cost.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Notwithstanding the excess cost and without objection, the request is granted.

There was no objection.



LEGISLATION IN BEHALF OF VETERANS'  
G. I. BILL

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein some provisions of the Wagner bill that was introduced in the Senate recently and also similar provisions of the soldiers' bill now pending before the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object and I probably shall not object, I wonder if the gentleman from Mississippi desires a quorum?

Mr. RANKIN. No; the brains of the Congress being present, I think I can proceed with safety.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal of publicity concerning what is called the G. I. bill for veterans' rehabilitation, now pending before the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, of which I am chairman. We have been holding hearings on that measure for some time. We refuse to be stampeded; we are going to take our time and go through the bill carefully and try to bring to the floor of the House a measure that we can all support and defend.

There is one provision that is causing a great deal of concern. That is the provision for unemployment compensation, ranging up to 52 weeks, or a calendar year, after a man is discharged from the service. If he is single, the unemployment pay would be \$15 a week; if he has a wife and two children it amounts to \$25 a week, or \$100 a month. The danger I see in a provision of this kind is that it might encourage unemployment and at the same time discriminate against the man who goes back into his old job, back into his shop or his store, or to the farm, and therefore gets no such unemployment pay.

Again, I am afraid it might result in a demand for an extension of this unemployment pay at the end of the year. There would probably be hundreds of thousands or maybe several millions of them drawing this unemployment pay, which could amount to several billions of dollars a year.

There is also a provision that it shall not be considered unemployment if a man applies to and is refused employment at a shop that is closed on account of a strike. That provision should be eliminated because if these boys feel about these strikes, all of them, as do the ones who write from overseas, they are going to take delight in breaking up some strikes when they get back home, and I do not want to see them shut out by any such provision; nor do I want this law used as an excuse for not giving them work.

The unemployment provisions of this bill, S. 1767, are almost a duplicate of a similar title in a bill, S. 1545, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator WAGNER, of New York, on November 26, 1943. The unemployment provision of the Wagner bill reads as follows:

TITLE XII

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FORMER  
MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES  
*Benefit period and eligibility*

SEC. 1201. (a) Any eligible member of the armed forces of the United States who shall have been discharged or relieved from active duty under other than dishonorable conditions after the effective date of this title or within the 52-week period preceding such date shall be entitled, in accordance with such regulations as the board may prescribe, to receive an allowance for each week of unemployment, up to 52 weeks, which (1) begins after the effective date of this title, and (2) occurs during the 15-month period after he is so discharged or relieved from active duty: *Provided*, That no such allowance shall be paid him during the four weeks following the receipt of mustering-out pay under the Mustering-Out Pay Act of 1943 or for any period for which he received educational allowances under the Servicemen's Education and Training Act of 1943.

(b) Such member of the armed forces shall be deemed eligible to receive an allowance for any week of unemployment if he makes a claim for such allowance and the Board finds with respect to such week that—

(1) he is residing in the United States at the time of such claim;

(2) he is completely unemployed in that he has performed no services and received no wages, or he is partially unemployed in that he has performed services for less than a full workweek and his wages for the week are less than his allowance under this title plus \$3;

(3) he registers with and continues to report to a public employment office, or such other agency as the Board may designate, in accordance with regulations of the Board; or

(4) he is able to work and available for suitable work or is with the approval of the Board attending a training course: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be considered ineligible in any period of continuous unemployment for failure to comply with the provisions of this subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or disability which occurs after the commencement of such period.

*Disqualifications*

SEC. 1202. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1201 a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an allowance if—

(1) he leaves suitable work voluntarily without good cause or if he is suspended or discharged for misconduct in the course of his employment;

(2) he, without good cause, fails to apply for suitable work, in accordance with regulations of the Board, or to accept suitable work when offered him; or

(3) he, without good cause, does not attend a free training course, in accordance with regulations of the Board.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1201 a claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allowance for any week with respect to which it is found that his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown that—

(1) he is not participating in or indirectly interested in the labor dispute which caused the stoppage of work; and

(2) he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom are participating in or directly interested in the dispute: *Provided, however*, That if in any case separate branches of work which are commonly

conducted as separate businesses in separate premises are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

(c) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a) of this section, the disqualification period shall be the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and the consecutive weeks of unemployment, not more than four, which immediately followed such week.

(d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause with respect to a claimant, there shall be considered, among other factors, the degree of risk involved to his health, safety, and morals, his physical fitness and prior training, his experience and prior or probable earnings in his customary occupation or one for which he has been trained, the length of his unemployment, his prospects for obtaining work in his customary occupation or one for which he has been trained, the distance of available work from his residence and prospects for obtaining local work. No work shall be deemed unsuitable for an individual solely because the wages are less than his unemployment allowance.

(2) No work shall be deemed suitable if—

(a) the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute;

(b) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to him than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; or

(c) as a condition of being employed he would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization.

*Amount of an allowance*

SEC. 1203. (a) The allowance for a week shall be—

(1) \$15 plus

(2) (A) \$5 if the claimant has one dependent, or

(B) \$7.50 if he has two dependents, or

(C) \$10 if he has three or more dependents, less that part of the wages payable to him for such week which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allowance is less than \$1, it shall be raised to \$1.

(b) (1) As used in this section the term "dependent" includes only—

(a) the lawful wife of a claimant living with him or receiving regular support from him, who, in the week for which an allowance is claimed, has not received \$5 or more either as wages, as an allowance under this title or under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law; or

(b) an unmarried child either (i) under 18 years of age, or (ii) of any age, if incapable of self-support by reason of mental or physical defect.

(2) As used in this section the term "child" shall include only:

(a) a legitimate child;

(b) a child legally adopted;

(c) a stepchild, if a member of the claimant's household; or

(d) a child to whom the claimant stands in loco parentis and has so stood for not less than 12 months prior to the date of claim on behalf of such child.

(3) The Board may find an individual to be a dependent of a claimant if a claimant certified the facts required by the provisions of this subsection.

(c) Where a child is a dependent of more than one claimant, allowance for the child shall be made only on behalf of one claimant, as determined by the Board.

(d) Where a claimant seeks an allowance for a dependent who is separated from him

under court order or written agreement, the allowance for the dependent shall not exceed the amount fixed in the court order or in the written agreement. If such amount is not fixed at a weekly rate, the portion payable for each week shall be determined in accordance with regulations of the Board.

#### Payment

SEC. 1204. (a) Unemployment allowances shall be paid at reasonable intervals prescribed by the Board.

(b) Any allowance remaining unpaid upon the death of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his debts, or subject to any administration of his estate, and the Board may make payment thereof to such person or persons it finds most equitably entitled thereto.

#### Adjustment of duplicate benefits

SEC. 1205. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant for a week under this title and where, for the same week, either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law or a Federal or State noncontributory benefit is received, the amount received from such other source shall be subtracted from the allowance payable under this title.

#### Administration

SEC. 1206. (a) The Social Security Board, under the direction and supervision of the Federal Security Administrator, is authorized to administer this title and to prescribe such rules and regulations and require such records and reports as it may find necessary to carry out the purposes of this title.

(b) The Board may utilize the available facilities and services of other Federal departments and agencies, through agreement with the heads of such departments and agencies, and payment therefor shall be made either in advance or by reimbursement. It may enter into agreements with appropriate State or other public agencies and private persons, agencies, or institutions to utilize their facilities and services with or without compensation: *Provided*, That any State unemployment agency receiving funds under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, desiring to cooperate under such an agreement shall be permitted to do so as long as it functions in accordance with the terms of such agreement. It may delegate to any officer or employee of its own or of any agency of the Federal Government or of any State, such of its powers and duties, except that of prescribing regulations, as it may consider necessary to carry out the purposes of this title. It may require any such officer or employee to give a surety bond to the United States in such amount as it may deem necessary and the cost of such bond may be paid out of sums appropriated for the administration of this title.

(c) Allowances shall be paid, upon certification by the Board and in accordance with such regulations as it may prescribe. The Board shall also, from time to time, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance or otherwise such sums as it estimates to be necessary to compensate such agencies, institutions, or persons for their administrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover periods of no longer than 6 months.

(d) The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and prior to audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay, at the time or times fixed by the Board, to the individuals or agencies designated, the amounts certified pursuant to subsection (c) of this section. Any money paid to any cooperating agency, person, or institution which is not used for the purpose for which it was paid shall, upon termination of the agreement with such agency, person, or institution, be

returned to the Treasury and credited to the current appropriation for carrying out the purposes of this title or, if returned after the expiration of this title, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

#### Liability of certifying and disbursing officers

SEC. 1207. (a) No person designated by the Board as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him under this title.

(b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated by the Board.

#### Hearing

SEC. 1208. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal in accordance with regulations of the Board.

#### Decisions and procedure

SEC. 1209. (a) Any decision or certification with respect to an allowance by the Board, or by any agency or person to whom authority to make such decision or certification has been delegated, shall be subject to review in the same manner and to the same extent as provided in subsections (g) and (h) of section 205.

(b) During any hearing, investigation, or other proceedings, the Board and, to the extent the Board determines, any agency or person to whom the Board has delegated such authority may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence. Insofar as they are applicable to the administration of this title, the Board shall have all the powers and duties conferred upon it by subsections (d), (j), and (k) of section 205 and the provisions of subsections (e) and (f) of that section and the provisions of sections 204, 206, and 207 shall be applicable to this title in the same manner and to the same extent as they are applicable to title II.

#### Requirement of reporting

SEC. 1210. Any claimant shall report the occurrence of any event which makes him ineligible for, or reduces his allowance. Any claimant who fails to report any such event of which he has knowledge and who accepts an allowance to which he is not entitled because of such event shall be ineligible to receive an allowance for 4 weeks of unemployment thereafter.

#### Penalties

SEC. 1211. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made any false statement or representation as to any wages paid or received or the period during which earned or paid, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim for any allowance under this title, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement, representation, affidavit, or document in connection with such a claim shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

(b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto and with intent to defraud, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

#### Appropriation authorized

SEC. 1212. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time sums sufficient to carry out the purposes of this title.

#### Definitions

SEC. 1213. As used in this title—

(a) The term "week" means such period of 7 consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed in regulations by the Board.

(b) The term "United States" used geographically means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(c) The term "State" includes the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(d) The term "wages" means all remuneration for services from whatever source, including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium other than cash.

#### Effective date

SEC. 1214. This title shall become effective 3 calendar months after the month in which the Armed Forces Social Security Act of 1943 is enacted.

The unemployment provision of the pending bill (S. 1767) reads as follows:

#### TITLE V

#### CHAPTER VII—READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES FOR FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

SEC. 700. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been separated from active service under other than dishonorable conditions after the date of enactment of this title or within the 52-week period preceding such date (except that no person shall be eligible for any benefit under this title by reason of any period of service from which he shall have been discharged or released on his own initiative to accept employment unless he had served outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska), shall be entitled, in accordance with such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may prescribe, to receive a readjustment allowance as provided herein for each week of unemployment, up to 52 weeks, which (1) begins after the effective date of this title, and (2) occurs during the 24-month period after final payment of mustering-out pay: *Provided*, That no such allowance shall be paid for any of the first 4 consecutive weeks following any payment of mustering-out pay, or for any period for which he receives increased pension under part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a) or a subsistence allowance under part VIII of such regulation: *Provided further*, That no readjustment allowance shall be payable for any week commencing more than 5 years after the termination of hostilities in the present war.

(b) Such person shall be deemed eligible to receive an allowance for any week of unemployment if claim is made for such allowance and the Administrator finds with respect to such week that—

(1) the person is residing in the United States at the time of such claim;

(2) the person is completely unemployed, having performed no service and received no wages, or is partially unemployed in that services have been performed for less than a full workweek and the wages for the week are less than the allowance under this title plus \$3;

(3) the person is registered with and continues to report to a public employment office, or such other agency as the Administrator may designate, in accordance with regulations of the Administrator;

(4) the person is able to work and available for suitable work: *Provided*, That no claimant shall be considered ineligible in any period of continuous unemployment for failure to comply with the provisions of this



subparagraph if such failure is due to an illness or disability which occurs after the commencement of such period.

#### CHAPTER VIII—DISQUALIFICATIONS

SEC. 800. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall be disqualified from receiving an allowance if—

(1) he leaves suitable work voluntarily, without good cause, or is suspended or discharged for misconduct in the course of employment;

(2) he, without good cause, fails to apply for suitable work in accordance with regulations of the Administrator or to accept suitable work when offered him; or

(3) he, without good cause, does not attend a free training course (not within the purview of part VIII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a)), in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 700, a claimant shall also be disqualified from receiving an allowance for any week with respect to which it is found that his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which he is or was last employed: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply if it is shown that—

(1) he is not participating in or directly interested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage of work; and

(2) he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom are participating in or directly interested in the dispute: *Provided, however*, That if in any case separate branches of work, which are commonly conducted as separate businesses in separate premises, are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

(c) (1) If a claimant is disqualified under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, he shall be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance for the week in which the cause of his disqualification occurred and for not more than four immediately following weeks.

(2) In addition to the disqualification prescribed in paragraph (1) above, the Administrator may, in cases of successive disqualifications under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, extend the period of disqualification for such additional period as the Administrator may prescribe, but not to exceed eight additional weeks in the case of any one disqualification.

(d) (1) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work or the existence of good cause with respect to a claimant, there shall be considered, among other factors, the degree of risk involved to his health, safety, and morals, his physical fitness and prior training, his experience and prior or probable earnings in his customary occupation or one for which he has been trained, the length of his unemployment, his prospects for obtaining work in the customary occupation or one for which he has been trained, the distance of available work from his residence and prospects for obtaining local work. No work shall be deemed unsuitable for an individual solely because the wages are less than his readjustment allowance.

(2) In determining under subsection (a) of this section the suitability of work, no work shall be deemed suitable for an individual if—

(A) the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute; or

(B) the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less

favorable to him than those prevailing for similar work in the locality.

#### CHAPTER IX—AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

SEC. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be—

(1) \$15, plus

(2) (A) \$5 if the claimant has one dependent, or

(B) \$8 if he has two dependents, or

(C) \$10 if he has three or more dependents, less that part of the wages payable to him for such week which is in excess of \$3: *Provided*, That where the allowance is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be computed to the next highest multiple of \$1.

(b) The number of weeks of allowances to which each eligible veteran shall be entitled shall be determined as follows: For each calendar month or fraction thereof of active service, the veteran shall be entitled to eight weeks of allowances, but in no event to exceed the maximum provided in section 700.

(c) (1) As used in this section the term "dependent" includes only—

(A) the lawful wife of a claimant living with him or receiving regular support from him, or the lawful husband of a claimant if dependent upon his wife for support, who, in the week for which an allowance is claimed, has not received \$5 or more either as wages, as an allowance under this title, or under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law; or

(B) an unmarried child either (1) under 18 years of age, or (2) of any age, if incapable of self-support by reason of mental or physical defect.

(2) As used in this section, the term "child" shall include only—

(A) a legitimate child;

(B) a child legally adopted;

(C) a stepchild, if a member of the claimant's household; or

(D) a child to whom the claimant stands in loco parentis and has so stood for not less than 12 months prior to the date of this claim on behalf of such child.

(d) The Administrator may find an individual to be a dependent of the claimant if the claimant has certified the facts required by the provisions of this subsection.

(e) Where a child is a dependent of more than one claimant, allowance for the child shall be made only on behalf of one claimant, as determined by the Administrator.

(f) Where a claimant seeks an allowance for a dependent who is separated from him under court order or written agreement, the allowance for the dependent shall not exceed the amount fixed in the court order or in the written agreement. If such amount is not fixed at a weekly rate, the portion payable for each week shall be determined in accordance with regulations of the Administrator.

SEC. 901. (a) Readjustment allowances shall be paid at reasonable intervals prescribed by the Administrator.

(b) Any allowances remaining unpaid upon the death of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his debts, or subject to any administration of his estate, and the Administrator may make payment thereof to such person or persons he finds most equitably entitled thereto.

#### CHAPTER X. ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

SEC. 1000. Where an allowance is payable to a claimant for a week under this title and where, for the same week, either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law, or a Federal or State non-contributory benefit is received, the amount received or accrued from such other source

shall be subtracted from the allowance payable under this title (except that this section shall not apply to pension, compensation, or retired pay paid by the Veterans' Administration); and the resulting allowances, if not a multiple of \$1, shall be readjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.

#### CHAPTER XI. ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 1100. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to administer this title and shall, insofar as possible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agreements with such departments or agencies. Such agreements shall provide for the filing of claims for readjustment allowances with the Administrator through established public employment offices and State unemployment compensation agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, shall also be utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determination of such claims and the payment of such allowances. To facilitate the carrying out of agreements with State departments or agencies and to assist in the discharge of the Administrator's duties under this title, a representative of the Administrator shall be located in each participating State department or agency.

(b) The Administrator shall prescribe such rules and regulations and require such records and reports as he may find necessary to carry out the purposes of this title: *Provided, however*, That prior to the adoption of any rules and regulations relating to the performance of Federal or State departments or agencies with which agreements have been made, the Administrator shall consult and advise with representatives of such departments or agencies as to the provisions of such rules and regulations.

(c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or employee of his own or of any other department or agency of the Federal Government or of any State such of his powers and duties, except that of prescribing rules and regulations, as the Administrator may consider necessary to carry out the purposes of this title. The Administrator may require any such officer or employee to give a surety bond to the United States in such amount as the Administrator may deem necessary and the cost of such bond shall be paid out of sums appropriated for the administration of this title.

(d) Allowances shall be paid upon certification by the Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and prior to audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator, to the departments, agencies, or individuals designated, the amounts so certified.

(e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment, in advance or otherwise, such sums as he estimates to be necessary to compensate any Federal department or agency for its administrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover periods of no longer than 6 months.

The Administrator shall also from time to time certify to the Social Security Board such State departments or agencies as may be participating in the administration of this title. Upon such certification the Social Security Board shall, in addition to the amounts certified under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State such amounts as the Board determines to be necessary for the administrative expense of such State under this title.

(f) Any money paid to any cooperating agency, person, or institution which is not used for the purpose for which it was paid shall, upon termination of the agreement

with such agency, person, or institution, be returned to the Treasury and credited to the current appropriation for carrying out the purpose of this title, or, if returned after the expiration of this title, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Sec. 1101. (a) No person designated by the Administrator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to the payment of any allowance certified by him under this title.

(b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated by the Administrator.

Sec. 1102. Any claimant whose claim for an allowance has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal of the State agency or such other agency as may be designated by the Administrator. The representatives of the Administrator shall be the final authority in regard to contested claims, subject to appeal to the Administrator.

#### CHAPTER XII—DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

Sec. 1200. The authority to issue subpoenas and provisions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States in case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and to administer oaths, as contained in title III of the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs. 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this title.

#### CHAPTER XIII—REQUIREMENT OF REPORTING

Sec. 1300. Any claimant shall report the occurrence of any event which makes him ineligible for or reduces his allowance. Any claimant who fails to report any such event of which he has knowledge and who accepts an allowance to which he is not entitled because of such event shall be ineligible to receive any allowance for 4 weeks of unemployment thereafter.

#### CHAPTER XIV—PENALTIES

Sec. 1400. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an increase in any allowance authorized under this title, or for the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made any false statement or representation as to any wages paid or received, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim for any allowance under this title, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement, representation, affidavit, or document in connection with such claim, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

(b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, or allowance under this title, without being entitled thereto and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

#### CHAPTER XV—DEFINITIONS

Sec. 1500. As used in this title—

(a) The term "week" means such period or periods of 7 consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed in regulations by the Administrator.

(b) The term "United States" used geographically means the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(c) The term "State" includes the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(d) The term "wages" means all remuneration for services from whatever sources, including commissions and bonuses and the

cash value of all remuneration in any medium other than cash.

(e) The term "noncontributory benefit" means a cash benefit, allowance, annuity, or compensation (including payments under any workmen's compensation law) payable by reason of the past employment or services of any individual, under any law or plan of the United States, any State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision or instrumentality of any of the foregoing, creating a system of such payments to individuals (including payments made under any such law or plan by private insurance carriers), if with respect to such individual the benefit system is supported without direct and substantial contributions by wage earners.

As I pointed out a moment ago, there is a great deal of apprehension among members of the committee that such provisions might encourage unemployment among certain elements, and provoke resentment because of the discrimination against the ones who secure or make their own employment.

For my part, I am of the opinion that it would be much better to extend the base pay for a given length of time, regardless of employment, and in that way treat all the servicemen alike. That could take the place of adjusted compensation, and prevent another controversy such as the so-called bonus fight the servicemen went through after the last war.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

#### VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to receive and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I earnestly hope that the so-called bill of rights, the Legion bill, will pass the House very quickly after we return. Canada had a similar bill. In fact, I think this bill was based largely upon the provisions of the legislation which went on the statute books in Canada.

One of the finest things in the bill, I think, is the fact that the returning veterans discharged from the Army and cut off from the Army pay roll, or disabled veterans, or widows and orphans of veterans can have one place to which they can go where they can file their claims, get their insurance, be allowed to start their education. Going to one agency will greatly facilitate their securing these benefits. Their records will be in one spot. There is not quite such leeway in the case of those who have no service-connected disabilities, but there is provision for all to receive refresher courses, or a certain amount of added education. We know that many of the boys and girls who have gone into service had not finished high school. Many of them wanted to go on to college, but could not. This bill will give these boys and girls an opportunity to secure knowledge that will be of great value to them in later life. I hope that shortly after the passage of the bill, by giving the veterans

speedy service on their claims of all kinds, that it will be possible for a service man or woman or his or her dependents to secure benefits immediately instead of having to wait for a long time. The bill provides for more hospitals and for training for the disabled. Some amendments must be placed in the bill, including increased benefits to the disabled, but the objectives of the bill are fine. It must be enacted on the earliest possible day. I think it is humiliating that this or similar legislation has not been enacted before.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I listened with interest and very close attention to the remarks of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] with respect to the soldiers' vote law which is now on the statute books. I notice he said he joined with all other Members in appreciation of the fact that this bill did become a law.

I hope the gentleman did not intend to give the impression that all the Members of the House are satisfied with the soldiers' vote bill as it finally became law, because there are a very considerable number of us who certainly are not satisfied and who feel that it is inadequate, that it will not serve the purpose its proponents claim for it. I notice also the gentleman from Michigan said the State ballot was preferable to the Federal ballot if a soldier could get the State ballot. I agree with him to that extent. If we could get a State ballot to the soldiers it certainly would be preferable, but that is the great question. The proponents of the Federal ballot law, of course, took into consideration the recommendations of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy when they said it would be almost impossible to get a ballot to the various soldiers under 48 different State laws.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I believe the position of most of the Members of the House is that each of them could suggest some improvement in the soldier vote law which was passed. Personally I would have done everything possible to remove the disability of absence which the Government created for the soldier, as was evidenced by the bill H. R. 4283, which I introduced. The President, however, and a majority of both Houses of Congress accepted the proposition that the bill passed represented a great deal of legislative effort on the part of the Members of this body and of the other body of Congress and was possibly the



only thing on which any agreement could be reached at this time.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein some remarks I made at the annual convention of the South Dakota State Reclamation Association and a brief excerpt from the hearings of the House Appropriations Subcommittee dealing with flood control pertaining to the same subject.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, also to the gentleman from Michigan, that all of us, of course, were in favor of the State ballot, but that was not the point at issue. As I see it, we were trying to give as many soldiers as possible the right to vote.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Surely.

Mr. MICHENER. I do not want to misinterpret the position of my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania. I thought every Member in the House was glad that the bill was on the statute books, because it gives a better opportunity to the servicemen to vote than they would have under the old law. I based that entirely on what the President said.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

#### RELIEF FOR STARVING PEOPLES

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged report on House Resolution 221, looking to the relief of the starving people of Europe (Rept. No. 1333) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

#### House Resolution 495

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 221) favoring action looking to relief for starving peoples of Europe. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the resolution and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. I take this time, Mr. Speaker, merely to clarify the statement made by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER]. As I understood, he merely reiterated the hope expressed by the President that those in the armed forces would be able to obtain the State ballot. I am sure that was the thought that he sought to convey, and nothing else.

Regardless of the contention of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and others, I have always maintained that the soldiers' 1942 act was constitutional and that it would enable a greater number of servicemen and servicewomen to vote than under the provisions of the conglomerated bill that the President was obliged to let become law without his signature because of his desire to avoid any further friction with Congress. He hoped and relied upon the assurances and promises of the various Governors to amend the State laws that would give the service men and women the fullest opportunity to cast their votes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Gladly.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say in reply to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] that they need not worry about these State ballots; the soldiers will all get ballots from home and they can probably get them more easily than they could have got the bob-tailed Federal ballots.

Now, this fight over the soldiers' vote bill is over. There is not going to be any other such bill brought to the floor of the House or to the floor of the Senate, I am quite sure. The people back at home are just as much interested in these boys having the right to vote as you and I are, and they are going to see that State ballots are sent to them. For this purpose free air-mail service both ways is provided and the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Maritime Commission are directed to do everything possible to get these ballots to the boys in the service and back.

Mr. SABATH. I hope the gentleman from Mississippi is right.

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, I am always right, on this proposition.

Mr. SABATH. Sometimes.

Mr. RANKIN. All the time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

#### FARM LABOR SUPPLY

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, with the growing shortage of farm labor, and the continued depletion of farm machinery, there is an increased interest in the provision by the Federal Government for the supply and distribution of supplementary farm labor through the War Food Administration.

In response to various inquiries as to the origin and operation of the Federal aid system and funds appropriated for the purpose, I wish to call attention briefly to the details of the program and the success with which it is being administered.

Two direct appropriations have been made by Congress for farm labor supply and distribution. The appropriation for the calendar year 1943 was made in the act approved April 29, 1943, appropriating \$26,100,000 to the Administrator of Food Production and Distribution—now War Food Administrator. Of this sum not less than \$9,000,000, and not more than \$13,050,000 was allocable by the Administrator to the extension services of the States for intrastate labor and not more than \$13,050,000 was usable by the Administrator for interstate and foreign labor.

Some funds were available prior to the act of April 29, 1943, by allocation from the President's fund in the fall of 1942, and also by use of some funds of the Farm Security Administration. The amount allocated from the President's fund was \$4,500,000 and the amount of Farm Security Administration funds was \$1,694,904. These sums added to the \$26,100,000 above cited made the total for 1942-43 calendar years, \$32,294,904.

The amount of the Budget estimate for the calendar year 1943 on which the act of April 29, 1943, was based was \$65,075,000, and Congress allowed \$26,100,000, a decrease of \$38,975,000.

The appropriation for the calendar year 1944 was based upon a Budget estimate of new direct appropriation of \$35,000,000, and a revised estimate of re-appropriation of funds carried over from calendar 1943 of \$6,750,000, making a total of \$41,750,000, of which \$12,800,000 was for allocation to State extension services for intrastate activity and approximately \$29,000,000 to the War Food Administrator for interstate and foreign activity.

The act of February 14, 1944, appropriated \$30,000,000 plus the unexpended balance of approximately \$8,425,000, making a total of \$38,425,000, or a decrease in the Budget estimate of new appropriation of \$5,000,000. The new act made adjustments in the amount allocable to the States for intrastate workers. Amounts made available by the law for 1943 were not used in full. Of the minimum allotment for State extension services for 1943 of \$9,000,000, only \$4,700,000 was used. The 1944 act carried the balances forward and the amount therefor available to State extension services for the 1944 program is \$10,382,000 of new allocation and \$3,418,000 of 1943 allocations, making a total of \$13,800,000 for 1944 for allocation for State extension services for intrastate labor.

The amount remaining available to the War Food Administrator under the 1944 act is approximately \$24,625,000 for interstate and foreign workers.

The Budget estimates for 1944 act contemplated carrying on the domestic worker program by allocation to State extension services as contemplated and provided by Congress in the 1943 act. Congress, however, in the 1944 act directed the War Food Administrator to enter into contracts with the State extension services to perform for the United States the camp operations, feeding, health and medical services, and the keeping of contract performance records for the interstate and domestic workers and the funds for such agreements would be paid from the \$24,625,000 provided the War Food Administration for such workers.

At the beginning of the program in 1942 under money from the President's fund it is my understanding that the program was handled by the Farm Security Administration and the Budget estimates presented for the 1943 bill were contemplated to be handled in the main by the Farm Security Administration. The act of April 29, 1943, providing the funds for calendar 1943, changed all this, and in the administration of that act the Farm Security Administration performed some accounting duties and administrative work only, the camps being handled by the Office of Labor for the War Food Administration. In the 1944 program it is my understanding that the Farm Security Administration will not perform even accounting services and the only agency dealing with the program under the War Food Administration so far as interstate and foreign labor are concerned is the Office of Labor, and the domestic labor side is the Federal Office of Extension, so far as domestic labor handled by State extension services are concerned.

According to reports received up to this time, although it is too early in the season to observe more than the plans being made to take advantage of the system, the work is being handled with efficiency and to the satisfaction of all cooperating farm units with every prospect that it will contribute materially to increased agricultural production.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask to be recognized for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

[Mr. CANNON of Missouri addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

#### THE SOLDIERS' VOTE BILL

Mr. DILWEG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DILWEG. Mr. Speaker, I should like to address my remarks to the gentleman from Michigan who concluded his statement by saying that the Presi-

dent thought the present law would permit more men to vote than H. R. 712. Where in his message did the President make such statement?

Mr. MICHENER. On numerous occasions the President stated he would veto this bill unless he were satisfied more soldiers could vote under it than under existing law.

Mr. DILWEG. The gentleman does not intimate at this time that there is any such statement in the President's message, does he?

Mr. MICHENER. Yes; I believe anyone familiar with the situation at all, reading the statement together with the President's other utterances, plus his telegrams to the various Governors, can reach but one conclusion. I believe the President himself, if the gentleman would address a letter to him and ask the question, would say that he permitted this bill to become a law because he felt more people could vote under it.

Mr. DILWEG. That is the gentleman's personal interpretation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

#### SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made on March 13, and also to revise and extend the remarks I am going to make today, and to include certain newspaper articles.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, with reference to the comments on the soldiers' vote bill, when the First Lady returned from her recent trip if she was correctly quoted, and I think she was, she stated the soldiers were not greatly interested in voting. So I wonder why all this hullabaloo in the House and the other body. That was her statement.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. This is one occasion when the gentleman agrees with the First Lady?

Mr. HOFFMAN. When I agree with her?

Mr. EBERHARTER. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If she would stay at home more or remember that she was not elected to office I would agree with her oftener. I think the first thing in the minds of the soldiers—and when I say "soldiers" I mean the men and women and all those who are in any and every branch of the armed services—is that they want to know the extent of the job which they must do before they can say, "The war has been won; the war is over." That is my understanding from what they say to me and what they write. They want to know how far our armies and the armies of

our allies must travel, how far into other countries they must go, and what armies and countries they must conquer so as to know when the job will be finished. That is the first thing those in the service want to know. When is our job to be finished, not in point of time but in point of accomplishment. The next thing they want is to come home when the war has been won. We all want them to vote if they care to vote and under the law that has been passed they will vote if they desire to do so and if the ballots are sent to them by the Army and Navy.

With reference to the proposition that the President has not approved this bill—I have not read his message. I heard it read yesterday. I am inclined to think he did informally approve this bill. No other conclusion can be reached when we remember that he said the bill we put over originally was a fraud upon the people and upon those in the armed forces. As much as I dislike the New Deal, I do not believe the President would approve a bill that was a fraud on the men in the armed services. I will ask the gentleman from Illinois who sits here facing me, Does he think that the President would approve a bill which is a fraud on the American people and on those in the armed forces?

Mr. SABATH. He has not approved it. He merely let it become law because he did not want to have any friction with Congress. That is all.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I stand corrected. By returning the bill to the Congress, when he could have kept it or vetoed it and so prevented it becoming law—but he did not—does the gentleman think he approved of a fraud?

Mr. SABATH. He did not want to have any more friction with Congress. He desires to cooperate with Congress.

Mr. HOFFMAN. So he cooperated with Congress in putting over a fraud?

Mr. SABATH. This bill he is willing to let become law.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The only logical conclusion, the only fair answer, is that he reread the legislation, he gave it further consideration, and he discovered after it was approved in conference that it was the better bill of the two, and manlike, he admitted a former error; so he sent it down here and, in effect, said, "All right, boys, I do not want to go so far as to acknowledge I was mistaken before by putting my John Hancock on this bill; it is all right, and the servicemen can vote under it." That is the only reasonable construction.

Mr. SABATH. The chances are he did not read my speech on that bill. I think if he had he would not have sent it down here.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. The President was not willing to stand up and be counted himself on this bill as he asked us to do, as he intimated we did not have the courage to do. He would not



approve the bill by signing it, he would not disapprove it by a veto. He did not choose to stand up and be counted.

Mr. HOFFMAN. He just got himself in a hole as most of us do at times. I am not inclined to criticize him too much. We all make mistakes. It may be he just let somebody write a message for him and before he considered it he just put his name on it and he said in effect that we were a Congress willing to perpetrate a fraud on the people. Then he reread the bill after it had been to conference and some minor changes had been made and now he comes back, when we are about to adjourn, and in effect says, "Everything is lovely. I think the bill will let more of the servicemen vote than would the other bill." The President has relieved himself of a situation that must have been embarrassing.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. The gentleman has properly stated that the President termed this bill a fraud. I assume he did that, as does the gentleman believe, because he thought so.

Mr. HOFFMAN. He has so many duties that no one should criticize him if he makes a statement like that once in a while, but he should relieve himself by letting someone else do some of the work—and he too often tries to belittle too many who do not agree with him.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. The fact that the President did not veto the bill, as he had every reason in the world to do if he still believed the bill to be a fraud, indicates that whatever he may have said in extenuation of having returned the bill or permitted the bill to become law without his signature is just a little of his usual shadow boxing, is it not?

Mr. HOFFMAN. The President is so overwhelmed with duties I am not disposed to criticize him too often. The First Lady is back. Let them have a few days together before she starts again on another trip and before he has to go on with some of his more important duties. Congress will have adjourned in the meantime and for 10 days at least will do nothing to irritate anyone.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I call attention to the fact that the bill that passed was not the one the President referred to in his message.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It was amended in very minor particulars in conference.

Mr. RANKIN. We improved it in conference and made it square with the Constitution. The bill that is now on the statute books will permit all the men in the armed forces to vote in a constitutional election and at the same time preserve the rights of the States. If we had left that old law, No. 712, on the statute books alone, the first intelligent court that got hold of it would have declared it unconstitutional and you would have had no law at all.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The bill as it passed the House squared with the Constitution. There is a matter to which I wish to call the attention of the House. I want to refer to the dissatisfaction of our returning men with the way things are carried on here at home. Here are two letters from a man who has been overseas 8 months. He writes me as follows:

CHICAGO, ILL., March 22, 1944.

HON. CLARE HOFFMAN,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR FRIEND: There is something else that needs attention at once, and they are the ships that were built in Cleveland, Ohio, and delivered to the American Ship Building Co., One Hundred and First and Calumet, Chicago. They arrived here in bad shape and they have not the facilities or mechanics to put them in first-class shape. It seems as though this shipyard is trying to get all the money they can for nothing. I have seen myself 24 painters and only 1 gallon of paint. Boilers are not in first-class shape, the engines on 2 of the ships I know had every bearing on both engines of both ships was wiped and some of the rods scored.

There is another ship the Peoria, at Lockport that has to have engines completely overhauled, what causes all this trouble? I think there should be an investigation and at once of the United States Maritime, 320 South Michigan Avenue, and the American Ship Building, One Hundred and First and Calumet River. I am in the hospital now for a check-up, but will be out soon. In case I am needed to verify things that I've said, and if investigation is coming, I can say a hell of a lot more. I was overseas 8 months. Hoping you get some action, I remain,

Here is his second letter:

MARCH 30, 1944.

DEAR FRIEND: Am out of the hospital and am O. K.; it was a nervous condition, caused from arguing with shipyard bosses trying to get things done properly. Well, maybe they played their cards, but I am going to trump and take the last trick.

Yes, Clare, I had a long haul, 8 months and 3 days, New York to Panama, to Australia, up into Iran, Persian Gulf, to Mombasa in Africa, 700 miles south from Capetown to Santos, South America, Rio de Janeiro, Victoria, Bahia, Trinidad, and back to New York, about one and one-half times around the world and never lost a revolution with engine, although we came in with a hole in her. I was on a Kaiser ship, too, and she was O. K. by me. I have citations from Washington for being in five theaters of war, and we did not have any bread, eggs or what have you for 6 weeks. As to that damn shipyard racket, I am one that wants things as they should be and not turn over a ship to a bunch of young kids and less experienced men to cause them trouble that could have been avoided, and when a yard has not the facilities to build, why in hell do they let them practice on something costing \$3,000,000? I wish you would see BLAND and you and him get any experienced marine engineer, ask him one question. What would be the cause of all bearings being wiped on the engines of two separate ships and each ship has two engines. He will probably say out of line or a bad installation. Warped tubes in flash-type boilers, grease on tubes, when boiler was not used only on trial run. This is not all and should I be called on I can say a plenty. I am called into the office tomorrow morning and was told they have some good news. I wonder if there was a leak that I wrote you. But what I blew up for was a fireman stays away 2 days and I fire him and he goes to Maritime Commission, they put him on what they call standby. He

gets his regular wages, hotel room paid, and \$1.80 a day for eats, gets that for nearly 2 weeks and then when called, don't take the job. Oiler sleeps on job, fire him, and in a few days he is sent back by the office, and when asked to do something, tells you, the engineer, to go to hell. Men that quit go on this said standby and get paid for doing nothing. Its been a damn racket.

The one that is at the head here in Chicago is a Mr. Murphy, I don't blame him as he recently took over. But if you can see someone there from United States Maritime Commission and have them write to United States Maritime Commission, a Mr. Murphy, 320 South Michigan Avenue, and ask all details on this standby racket, also to furnish names of men whom have been discharged or quit of their own accord who have been receiving these benefits.

This is darn near a book, but I am sore. Make my money out where it's tough going, and pay here and see it wasted. Enclosed a clipping, you can see a father and a son from Allegan County doing there part, and what's going on here.

Thanks for your letter.

His complaint is that while those who are in the armed services are doing their utmost day after day and all day long, here at home there is altogether too much of what he calls racketeering going on.

I hope that those in the administrative branch of the Government who have charge of these activities will take effective steps to put an end to some of these conditions which exist.

Shortly we are going to be called upon to pass additional draft legislation, legislation drafting men and women, drafting and putting into the service those who have been classified as IV-F, and putting them into jobs assigned to them by some administrative officer. That means conscripted labor. If the laws are enforced, if the administration will cease playing politics with Communists and labor politicians there will be no excuse for conscription of labor. Before we conscript women and men for civilian jobs some consideration should be given—the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Lewis] spoke about the same thing yesterday—to those who are holding jobs but who are not performing work. To the evil results of the cost-plus system I venture to suggest that there is not a single Member in this House from an industrial district who has not received letter after letter complaining about the fact that many men in the factories are on the pay roll and that some employers and some union officials are conspiring to hoard labor. Sometimes employees show up. Sometimes they do not check out and their time still goes on, men who are not performing 1 hour's work out of the 8 for which they receive pay.

Not long ago I put into the RECORD a statement where two Ford employees at Edgewater, N. J., performed in a third of the time the testing operations which the union in that particular plant insisted should occupy three times as many minutes. Those men were able to do this job in 15 minutes. The union insisted that it should take 45.

Here is the point about that. Notwithstanding the fact that the men wanted to do the work and could do it

properly, the union demanded their discharge from the company, and when the company refused to discharge them because they were doing the work in one-third of the time prescribed by the union, the union threatened to and then did call a strike. That is the kind of a situation which must be corrected.

In my judgment we do not need this law drafting either men or women for civilian jobs if we end the practice the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LEWIS] spoke about the other day, cost-plus, of permitting a manufacturer to carry on the pay roll as many employees as he wishes, whether they work or whether they do not work, and to charge their wages to the Government, to the taxpayers. If they will cut that practice they will have plenty of manpower to carry on here at home.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

Mr. ROWE. Is it not also a fact that that is carried on in many instances under the very eyes of the inspectors of the Government?

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is true. I will say to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ROWE] that that is a matter of common knowledge in some of the larger plants. All who are familiar with war production know that practice is all too common. Last night's paper carried the statement that Tom De Lorenzo, who appeared before a subcommittee on Naval Affairs and testified under oath, said that the employees in the Brewster plant were only one-third efficient. He was at the head of the union there. The Navy was in charge of the Brewster plant, but under the set-up and under the contract the Navy just sat back. It had to under the contract that was forced upon it by the union and the administration. It needed the planes. It had to have them, and so it let those fellows loaf one-third of the time. De Lorenzo has been indicted. He may or he may not be guilty. But it is an indication that the Navy is trying to do a job. I have confidence that if they are permitted to do so they will see that the job is done, and that same thing holds true for the Army activities. And so will industry and loyal workers do the job if the administration and union politicians get off their necks. Politics and industrial production never did do a job when tied together. The trading of special privileges and consideration by the administration for votes and political support will not increase production. Let that practice end before Congress returns.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise, extend, and delete from the remarks I made on March 13, and also to revise and extend the remarks I made today and include certain letters.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentle-

man from Washington [Mr. HORAN] be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein some excerpts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ROWE] is recognized for 10 minutes.

#### COAL SHORTAGE

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of the Members of the House a situation that is developing that I am very much afraid will bring again to the American people the coal riots that were experienced back in 1918. I have in my hand a communication from the Solid Fuels Division this morning which would indicate that they are very apprehensive of the potentialities and probabilities for this coming winter. The production of coal in the United States will admittedly be down some twenty or thirty million tons, and if the more recent drastic selective service rules are put into effect it will probably increase the shortage beyond that. Despite that decreased production, the demands of our neighbor to the north will remain substantially the same. If we are going to get the materials we need from Canada we must send an amount of coal there equal to that which has been going in past years. This constitutes about 5 percent of our production. In southern Europe we can expect an increasing demand for coal for the people we have sent there to fight the war.

In addition, it appears very much there will be no relief either from fuel oil or natural gas. There will be a large transfer of the requirements for heat from natural gas to coal. This all points to a shortage this coming winter, a shortage that, I am afraid, we will be unable to cope with unless certain things are done, and done rather quickly.

I suggested to the House at another time that we organize a committee of Congress or ask some regular standing committee to contact the Solid Fuels Division, the War Production Board, and the Office of Price Administration and attempt to correlate these agencies so that we can get production, and, where production cannot be obtained, make all those things possible for use that are necessary to conserve the fuel we have in this country. It is paradoxical that the Solid Fuels Division makes a request and gives much publicity insisting that people do what they can to conserve fuel by the insulation of their homes, yet when the people who provide that implementation to the home for the conservation of solid fuel go to the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, and other regulatory bodies they run into the impasse of being unable to obtain the materials to make these things available to conserve fuel.

The statement has been made that a very small percentage of the homes in the country are insulated for the conservation of fuel. It is further stated that

if 10 percent of the homes were insulated properly to conserve heat it would save for the country approximately 75,000,000 tons of coal annually.

Our production will be down to 525,000,000 or 600,000,000 tons of coal for the coming winter as compared to what we have been producing—up to 712,000,000 tons.

You can appreciate that with the demand made by Canada, since we are depending on them for many things as yet; coal must be taken into Canada and the Michigan Peninsula during the summer season—during what is called the lake navigation season—because after the lakes and rivers freeze up we cannot take the coal up there.

I am reliably informed that there are approximately 2 or 3 weeks' supply of coal on top of the ground at the present time. When inroads are made into that, and the increase in the production of steel and other things to prosecute the war results in an additional consumption of coal this summer, we are going to approach this winter with so little coal above the ground that we will not be able to provide more than 2 or 3 weeks' supply to the people.

When it comes to food we can make substitutes, but when it comes to coal, there is nothing known that we can substitute for fuel. As I said in the beginning of my talk, unless something is done, we will experience what we did in 1918, when there were coal riots, when no one could safely drive a truck load of coal on the streets of our cities, when the railroads could not safely carry through any city carloads of coal without these riots occurring. When people were prevented from taking this coal they would gang up, and consequently we had the coal riots. That is what we are going to have again unless something is done. I do not know what to suggest to the committee that has the proper authority so that it can approach this question to correlate the Solid Fuels Division, the War Production Board, and the Office of Price Administration, so that they will get after this problem before we have a very serious situation on our hands.

Rationing of coal is now predicted, and the purported plan is ration it to the distributors. I predict if this plan is carried out, it will encourage black-market practice and will leave many families without any fuel. This is the Government's problem, and the Government will have to answer for whatever may occur in the coming winter. The shortage is admitted, and the American people will share hardships if its Government does all it can to see fair distribution is made of those hardships. We cannot avoid some suffering if everything is done that can be done, but we will not avoid very serious situations in possible riots if we do nothing.

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROWE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. RAMEY. I wish to compliment the distinguished gentleman from Ohio on his remarks, and also compliment



him and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] on their assistance in securing an Ohio man in the Solid Fuels Division of the Department of the Interior, Judge William A. Cuff. May I say to the majority party here that Judge Cuff is a member of the Democratic Party, and that the gentlemen from Ohio I have mentioned helped to get him into that Department because of his efficiency. With his good work, I believe Ohio will not be the forgotten State in the future in regard to fuel that it has always been in regard to flood and disaster.

Mr. ROWE. I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

I wish to read at this time part of a letter received from the Solid Fuels Division, addressed to me:

I should like to point out that in the fixing of maximum prices by the Office of Price Administration the Solid Fuels Administration for War has authority only to make recommendations. It cannot fix prices. As a matter of fact, recommendations for price increases to producers made to the Office of Price Administration by the Secretary of the Interior, who is the Solid Fuels Administrator for War, have been repeatedly turned down. These recommended price increases were, first, those considered necessary to meet legitimate cost of production increases and, second, those considered necessary to keep mines from going out of business.

The Solid Fuels Administration is asking the War Production Board to make available materials for insulation of homes and for heat controllers, and is further requesting the American public to save as much coal as possible. We think this should be done because, as you point out, and correctly so, there is a substantial savings in fuel provided a proper and effective conservation program can be initiated.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROWE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. I wish to compliment the gentleman from Ohio upon a very timely and enlightening speech. It is too bad there are not more Members of the House present to have the benefit of this speech. I hope the proper authorities will give their attention to the gentleman's remarks that they should, and will act accordingly.

Mr. ROWE. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROWE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. I appreciate that the gentleman has been a student of the coal industry and the coal activity practically all his life, because he was brought up in that kind of community. Is it not a fact that this year, in spite of strikes and compromises and various other impediments that have been injected into the coal situation, more coal has been produced than in any year in the history of the country?

Mr. ROWE. Per capita that is true, but in the total amount it is not. We have produced less coal, but the worker of today is producing an annual average of a ton and a half more per capita than he did during the last war.

There is one other thing I probably neglected to mention in this talk, that there are a number of miners on strike in South Wales at the present time, and for about the same reason our miners struck here. We are rushing machinery to South Wales to mechanize the mines to get greater production, because their production is far below the American miner per capita. If that machinery goes in it is going in to get a greater production, solely because of the urgency of the fuel situation in Britain this coming winter. Should they fall short in production, there is but one place they can make their demand, and that is on the already admittedly short supply we shall have for domestic use. This impending fuel shortage will mean one of two things, that we will have to divert coal from the essential industries that are producing war materials and give it to the residential consumers to maintain heat within their homes, or the residential consumers will have to go coalless.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a recent radio address.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] is recognized for 10 minutes.

#### COLLECTION OF SEED AND FEED LOANS

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, ever since I have been a Member of Congress, and probably for a year or two before, one of the problems confronting the country has been what to do about the uncollected seed and feed loans which were made to the distressed farmers of the Middle West throughout the serious drought years of the thirties. That problem is still unsolved. As a result there are many people on the Federal pay roll, out in the Middle West and Southwest especially, whose job it is to contact the farmers whose debts on these drought loans have not been paid. Without much success these Federal field agents continue to pound away at these collections and interest continues to pyramid on the past due obligations.

There are several bills now before Congress which would bring this whole problem out in the open and provide for a means of adjustment and final settlement of these long-standing loans. I hope Congress during the present session, and I hope shortly after the recess, will act on one or another of these bills and set up a device for solving this long-standing and perplexing problem.

From the figures as they apply to my State of South Dakota, I find that in 1934 and 1935 drought relief loans were granted to farmers who were in distress due to no fault of their own but because of a combination of drought, grasshopper-

pers, and depressions, and who needed assistance in order to keep them on the farm and keep them in production and help them stay there another calendar year. These loans numbered 43,989 in South Dakota, in the total amount of \$16,263,348. A vast percentage of these loans have never been paid and have not been collected. Many of them are simply and entirely uncollectible. Many of the farmers have left the State, and many have died in such conditions of poverty that it was impossible to pay their debts out of their estates, but there still remain on the books out there \$10,055,933 of unpaid loans, which, in the opinion of the Department of Agriculture, might conceivably some day be collectible. They represent 29,442 individual accounts.

Obviously, somebody in Government has to supervise those accounts, has to contact these 29,442 farmers, has to attempt to make these collections, at an expense which is exceedingly high and out of proportion to the returns received.

There are at least two bills now before the Congress on this subject. One of them was introduced by my colleague in the other body, Senator BUSFIELD—S. 1688—which provides a means for solving this problem and bringing about a final adjustment and a cleaning up of the books and the dissolution of the field forces now necessary to patrol the accounts. Another bill was introduced in the House, House Joint Resolution 97, by the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE] which strives to reach the same objective. There are other bills, I think, both in the Senate and the House, dealing with aspects of the same problem. I submit that it just does not make sense that we should continue to let this problem accumulate cost to the Government and distress to the people of the Middle West, and not take some tangible steps to solve it.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I can recall that 4 years ago the gentleman from South Dakota who is now addressing the House was very instrumental in urging upon the Congress that something should be done in this matter. I can also recall that the House Committee on Agriculture, a member of which, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDERSEN], is here present, aided those of us interested in this particular problem in securing the passage through the House of a bill which would have done much good toward solving this problem. Further, I recall that when that bill passed the House and went to the Senate, it was due to administration objection that nothing was done about it.

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman is correct. The administration forces defeated our efforts.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment the gentleman from South Dakota for his continued efforts in doing away with this great wrong which hangs like a millstone around the necks of farmers who went

through the disastrous droughts of 1933-34 and 1935.

Mr. MUNDT. I thank the gentleman. I will be the first to admit that it is a pretty badly frayed string on which I am continually harping. I think we must continue to work along these lines until a final adjustment is made, however.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I am happy to yield now to the distinguished agricultural leader from Minnesota and my good friend.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I thank the gentleman for his gracious introduction.

When we reported out the bill to which my colleague from Minnesota has referred, it was agreed unanimously by our committee that all of these loans that were unpaid and older than 6 years would really be wiped off the Government's books. It occurs to me that if we should reenact such a law and have it approved over Presidential opposition, we would solve most of the accounts to which the gentleman from South Dakota has referred. Ordinarily the statute of limitations runs on accounts that are more than 6 years old.

Mr. MUNDT. Yes; if the debts are older than 6 years, frequently they are automatically thrown out by the statute of limitations.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Yes. That was one idea we had in mind in the settling of these debts, to apply that principle where the accounts could not be collected.

Mr. MUNDT. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

I want to say that in South Dakota we appreciate very greatly the help that the two gentlemen from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN and Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] have been because we have a large number of these accounts in our State. While you have some in Minnesota, I presume we have more in South Dakota.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I shall be happy to yield.

Mr. STEFAN. I am very well acquainted with the hearings on the two bills to which the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] refers. We have had this matter up for about 8 or 9 years in the Committee on Appropriations. We have gone into these matters very carefully and I personally have found that in some of the activities of these collectors the expense of endeavoring to collect these old drought, feed, and seed loans far exceeded the amount of the loans themselves.

Mr. MUNDT. That is right—or perhaps I should say that is not "right" but it is true.

Mr. STEFAN. I think something should be done about this and done very soon, because there are many farmers who are quitting their farm business because of this situation. They just cannot continue.

Mr. MUNDT. Yes. And unquestionably, as you have said, the immutable law of diminishing returns has set in in

this case and we are getting back less in collections in many cases than is actually paid out to collectors for fees, salaries, and expenses.

Mr. STEFAN. That is a tax upon the taxpayers. The taxpayer is paying double indemnity.

Mr. MUNDT. That is correct. We are bringing distress to one group of people and imposing a great cost upon another group of people and doing benefit to no one. I want to call the attention of the House to another fact. We had a somewhat analogous condition growing out of a situation which has been terminated, in fact, the termination of which was on February 17 of this year. I refer to the fact that the Department of Agriculture, under the Commodity Credit Corporation, based upon some executive authority, whether rightfully or improperly received, granted to the so-called drought victims of Virginia and Maryland drought relief payments of \$13.50 per ton of hay, as an outright gift, with no attempt or endeavor at all being made to collect back to the Federal Treasury that \$13.50 per ton. And I have the figures from the Office of the Commodity Credit Corporation showing that about \$2,400,000 have been thus expended in drought relief to an area of the United States which many people will be surprised to learn has been added to the dust bowl, and has become a drought area, namely Virginia and Maryland.

In all events it would seem to me if it is logical and right for the Government to give drought relief without expectation of collecting it, to the farmers of Virginia and Maryland, it is not improper to believe that some adjustment should be made on these long-term debts incurred by the original victims of the drought in the Middle West where drought was officially recognized to be a major disaster in many States.

Mr. Speaker, these old drought loans in the Middle West and in the Southwest have become very disturbing inasmuch as the Government persists in its efforts to collect them rather than charging them off as direct drought relief to ameliorate a major disaster as was done this year and last with the States of Virginia and Maryland. When a farmer-borrower of these drought-relief loans for seed or feed in 1934 and 1935 dies, in accordance with the original Bankruptcy Act which provides that an insolvent estate must pay the United States first, these claims of the Government take precedence over all other debts. While the Government has made provisions for compromising some of the debts between individuals which would otherwise have become uncollectible due to drought and depression, no plans to compromise the obligations of these drought-stricken to the Government have been perfected. Mr. Speaker, it is high time that some such legislation was permitted by the administration to receive the congressional consideration and approval which it deserves.

It should also be remembered, Mr. Speaker, that the genuine drought-relief loans made to the impoverished farmers of the West during 1934 and 1935 were made on the basis of need—they were not simply made available to rich and poor

alike without consideration of a farmer's financial status. As I understand it, on the other hand, the outright grants-in-aid extended as direct Government relief to farmers in Maryland and Virginia were projected with equal generosity to rich and poor alike, to large operators as well as operators of family-sized farms. It is certainly a perversion of justice which in one section of the country sends out Federal field agents to attach the widow's mite in an effort to collect payment for drought-relief loans while in another section of the country it makes Government largess available with no thought of collection and without regard to whether the recipients are rich or poor, needy or greedy, large or small, solvent or insolvent.

Since it has become Government policy to distribute these generous grants to a comparatively small number of farmers who were short on feed to the extent of costing the Federal Government \$2,400,000 it would not appear inconsistent, now, for the same executive agencies to withdraw their persistent objections to the scaling down and adjustment for final settlement of the loans extended to much needier farmers during a drought of much more serious proportions.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that the time has come when Congress should enact and the President should approve legislation providing for the downward adjustment and final settlement, without interest charges, of the feed and seed loans extended the battling farmers of the drought section during their courageous contest with nature during the dark, dry days of the dust-ridden years of 1933, 1934, 1935, and even later in some areas.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous special order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON] is recognized for 15 minutes.

#### UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, for some time certain problems pertaining to the United States foreign policy have been weighing very heavily on my mind. Although my words are not going to be soothing to some people, as my parents used to say, "It isn't always what you like that is best for you." Anyway, the people of my district seem to like knowing how I feel about certain situations and especially what I am thinking in regard to the progress of the war, whether they agree with my way of thinking or not.

Speaking for myself, Mr. Speaker, I would rather be "cussed a little" by my constituents "than neglected," and I am afraid the things I have to say here may be a little too plain and too frank to be consoling to every listener, but I simply must get them off my chest.

First of all, our foreign policy has not been made clear to me. I do not know exactly in what fire our chestnuts are. I do not know who put them in, or who is going to pull them out, or what in the devil they are going to be good for when we get them out. Unless we get at the root of these problems and determine the answers, how are we going to be sure that once we get our chestnuts out of the fire they will not be thrown right back



in again? Besides, those who threw them into the fire should be the first to burn their fingers pulling them out.

Right here I want to make it clear that I am not and have never been an isolationist, nor am I, nor have I ever been, an interventionist, but I will go as far as anyone in helping any person or any people to help themselves. However, I will never be a party to drugging America's friends with the mistaken idea that I favor imposing handicaps upon my own people for the sake of poisoning the rest of the world with an impractical and impossible outlook or national philosophy of living.

We, as a nation of free people, can help the world most by keeping our Republic strong and impregnable, as a shining example of the workability of the doctrines we preach.

I have not forgotten the words of Col. Charles Lindbergh, who said, in effect, we cannot win in Europe. At the time he made that statement, Germany and Russia were at peace, with no indication that Germany would ever go to war with Russia. Now, with Russia on our side for 2 whole years and after having destroyed some five to eight million crack German troops and much of her precious war equipment, we are not yet ready to risk a second front across the channel. In all fairness, may I ask you, if Germany had not gone to war with Russia, do you think we could now, or ever have opened a second front across the channel? Certainly not.

Whether we like it or not, without Russia's help, I doubt if there would have been an England today. After 2 years we have not opened that second front, and until we have a definite understanding as to the afore-mentioned problems, I pray to God that we never try it.

A well-known and popular New Deal interventionist, Quentin Reynolds, radio commentator, has just said over a wide network that "we will lose more than 50 percent of the invading force once we open that second front." That is price enough to pay for a very definite and well-understood objective, but it is far too great a price to pay for a blind date or a sight-unseen objective.

While the objectives of this war, due to the complete lack of any foreign policy, are so hazy or, may I say, absolutely nonexistent in the minds of Members of Congress, how do you think my parents and millions of others whose sons are in the service feel about their boys being thrown into that holocaust?

It is entirely possible that we may be permitted to march to Berlin without opposition, in fact, by invitation, if the Russians keep forging ahead. This free right-of-way would be granted by Germany in order that we could reach Berlin ahead of the Russians in the hope of averting Russian revenge for Nazi atrocities. There is no doubt in my mind but that Russia would march on to Berlin in due time and in my opinion she alone knows the peace terms and therefore what our foreign policy is to be, for I doubt very much if Premier Stalin has as yet informed President F. D. R. and

Prime Minister Churchill as to the details.

Honestly, Mr. Speaker, it is becoming more obvious every day that we have no foreign policy abroad, just as we have had no domestic policy at home during the past 11 years. The nearest we can come to claiming a foreign policy is a promise of an international W. P. A., if you please, which has worked so shamefully in this country where we have shifted from one emergency racket to another, as fast as one situation became too hot to handle. Our program has been one of scarcity, of suffering, and of economic disaster. I can assure you that there is no such weak-kneed lack of purpose among our allies.

England, today, is demanding a strong post-war Germany, as a buffer state between her and Russia. Such a desire is indicative of absolute mistrust and suspicion. Russia, in recognizing Badooglio and King Victor Emmanuel, has committed what amounts to the scrapping of the Atlantic Charter. However, England was the first to scrap that document when she reserved the right to interpret to which of her possessions it would apply. Russia, again, has said that she will determine the eastern boundaries of Europe, and today, Mr. Speaker, while our sons and brothers, fathers and daughters are fighting and dying that England will live, workers in the English shipyards and coal mines are out on strike.

So far it looks as though we are, in addition to offering up the lives of our young men, also offering up our economic and natural resources for the sake of interfering in the age-old quarrels of Europe.

Our real problem is how to get our chestnuts out of the fire in the Pacific. We know whose chestnuts they are. They are ours. We know who threw them in. Japan. We know who must pull them out. We, ourselves, must do that job, and we know who will dictate the terms of peace and be responsible for seeing that they are not again thrown into the fire.

Yes; today, it is becoming clearer and clearer that our war is in the Pacific, and unless the objectives of the European war can be clarified in the minds of our people, we can expect little more progress than is now being made at Cassino, and, therefore, unless or until a better understanding is brought about, we had better pull out of Europe and fight our battle in the Pacific.

I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON. I yield.

Mr. RAMEY. I wonder if the gentleman would reduce the general to the particular and inform us what he meant when he said, "We have rushed from one emergency racket to another." What are those emergency rackets? Will the gentleman particularize?

Mr. WILSON. I am afraid that that would take a great deal of time to even do a fair job or an acceptable job. I think it would take a few hours.

Mr. RAMEY. I wonder if we could have it in your revision of remarks, because when you mention that we have rushed from one emergency racket to another, if we have been in rackets I think the House should know what the rackets are.

Mr. WILSON. I think if the gentleman will stop and check up on the events of the last 11 years, sit down and take counsel with himself over the events leading up to the war and the situation we found ourselves in when war broke out, he will be able to clarify this point in his own mind.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON. I yield.

Mr. ROWE. In prefacing your statement by saying that "after W. P. A. each emergency moved thereafter," you intended to state that, in your opinion, that constituted a substitute for constructive procedure?

Mr. WILSON. That is exactly what I meant. When one of these emergency measures became too hot to handle, they took the heat off by developing a new emergency measure and diverted the attention of the people to that new measure. Does that clarify the matter for the gentleman?

Mr. RAMEY. The word "racket" is an unusual term.

Mr. WILSON. It is rather mild in this case, does not the gentleman think?

Mr. RAMEY. The word "racket" is something like an underworld affair.

Mr. WILSON. The lives of eight or ten or twelve million boys are involved in pulling these chestnuts out of the fire and in the beginning we had too few and too inadequate tools with which to do the job. Our natural resources, to some extent, had been given away to our enemies for their use.

Mr. RAMEY. Like scrap iron to Japan?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; and petroleum.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of my time.

#### SOLDIERS' VOTE

Mr. RAMEY. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to agree with the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] and others who are grateful that all the men in the armed services will have an opportunity to vote a complete ballot.

There is one man in the South Pacific who will indeed be happy over the enactment of this legislation. I refer to Alvin Recknagel. He is a hero in the South Pacific. His wife is a heroine in the city of Toledo. She teaches school. She is an aviatrix and a lawyer, and has been keeping the home fires burning and paying off the mortgage.

Mr. Speaker, she is a Democratic candidate from Lucas County for the Ohio State Legislature. That hero in the South Pacific can now vote for his wife. He is a Republican, but he will scratch the ticket and have a complete ballot and vote for his good wife who is keeping the home fires burning.

Had the Federal bobtail ballot passed, he and thousands of other brave heroes would have been betrayed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1216. An act for the relief of Walter Ervin and Cora Ervin;

H. R. 1421. An act for the relief of Paul B. Lingle;

H. R. 2234. An act for the relief of Mrs. Christine Hansen;

H. R. 2273. An act for the relief of E. C. Fudge;

H. R. 2337. An act for the relief of John Joseph Defeo;

H. R. 2616. An act to enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete payment of awards in connection with the war minerals relief statutes;

H. R. 2778. An act to ratify and confirm Act 16 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1943, extending the time within which revenue bonds may be issued and delivered under Act 174 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1935;

H. R. 3075. An act for the relief of Mrs. Isabelle Tucker;

H. R. 3247. An act for the relief of Joseph Langhorne Walker;

H. R. 3259. An act to clarify the application of section 1 (b) of Public Law 17, Seventy-eighth Congress, to certain services performed by seamen as employees of the United States through the War Shipping Administration;

H. R. 3362. An act to fix the annual compensation of the secretary of the Territory of Alaska;

H. R. 3408. An act to amend chapter 7 of the Criminal Code;

H. R. 3602. An act to amend the act making it a misdemeanor to stow away on vessels;

H. R. 3668. An act for the relief of C. C. Evensen;

H. R. 3847. An act to exempt certain officers and employees of the Office of Price Administration from certain provisions of the Criminal Code and Revised Statutes;

H. R. 3912. An act to amend section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended;

H. R. 4346. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4377. An act authorizing the President to present, in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Navy;

H. R. 4381. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 260. Joint resolution providing for the employment of Government employees for folding speeches and pamphlets, House of Representatives.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with House Concurrent Resolution 75, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.), pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution No. 75, the House adjourned until Wednesday, April 12, 1944, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1363. A letter from the secretary, National Capital Park and Planning Commission, transmitting its estimate for the quarter ending June 30, 1944, of its minimum personnel requirements to perform its duties; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1364. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Investigation and Research, transmitting its estimate of personnel requirements for the quarter ending June 30, 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1365. A letter from the Director, Office for Emergency Management, transmitting copies of the Quarterly Estimates of Personnel Requirements for the Division of Central Administrative Services for the quarter ending June 30, 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1366. A letter from the secretary, United States Employees' Compensation Commission, transmitting a copy of the quarterly estimate of personnel requirements presented to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for the quarter ending June 30, 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1367. A letter from the Associate Director, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, transmitting a copy of Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements for the quarter ending June 30, 1944, covering the appropriation "Maintenance, Executive Mansion and grounds"; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1368. A letter from the Postmaster General transmitting the estimate of personnel requirements for the Post Office Department, for the quarter ending June 30, 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1369. A letter from Maj. Charles B. Shaw, the American Battle Monuments Commission, transmitting a copy of the quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the American Battle Monuments Commission for the quarter ending June 30, 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1370. A letter from the Administrative Officer, the White House, transmitting the quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the White House office; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1371. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting a draft of proposed provisions pertaining to an appropriation for the fiscal year 1945, in the form of amendments to the Budget for the Department of Labor for said fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 524); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1372. A letter from the administrative assistant to the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting the estimates of personnel requirements for the various ceiling units of the Department of Commerce for the quarter ending June 30, 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PETERSON of Florida: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 1117. A bill to provide for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal; without amendment (Rept. No. 1332). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 495. Resolution providing for the consideration of House Resolution 221 favoring action looking to relief for starving peoples of Europe; without amendment (Rept. No. 1333). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SADOWSKI:

H. R. 4551. A bill relating to commissioned officers of the Army separated from service through reclassification proceedings; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARTER:

H. R. 4552. A bill to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. DAVIS:

H. R. 4553. A bill for the relief of the city of Memphis, Tenn., and Memphis Park Commission; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4554. A bill authorizing the appointment of X-ray technicians as commissioned officers in the Medical Corps of the Army and the Medical Corps of the Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 4555. A bill to authorize the exchange of lands acquired by the United States for recreational demonstration projects for the purpose of consolidating holdings therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 4556. A bill to prohibit aliens from acting as officers or agents of corporations or business associations engaged in interstate commerce, or of labor organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SCHIFFLER:

H. Con. Res. 77. Concurrent resolution requesting certain information from the President; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. Res. 496. A resolution requesting the President of the United States to remove Rexford Guy Tugwell from the position of Governor of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to pass legislation to enable persons returning from the armed forces to rehabilitate themselves under a farm home ownership plan; to the Committee on Agriculture.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:



By Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois:  
H. R. 4557. A bill for the relief of John Carroll; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:  
H. R. 4558. A bill for the relief of Mark D. Williams; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5404. By Mr. CARTER: Petition of the United Auto Workers Local, Oakland, Calif., approving Alameda County Congress of Industrial Organizations council's resolution urging that broadcast of the proceedings of Congress be arranged for; to the Committee on Rules.

5405. Also, resolution adopted by the board of supervisors of Contra Costa County, Calif., recommending that necessary legislation be provided for a post-war airport program at the earliest possible date; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5406. Also, petition of Mrs. W. Nicolson, of Alameda County, Calif., signed by herself and 117 other citizens, urging the enactment of legislation excluding all members of the Japanese race from further residence in the State of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5407. Also, petition of the Alameda County Congress of Industrial Organizations council Union, Oakland, Calif., urging a readjustment of the national wage policy; to the Committee on Labor.

5408. Also, petition of the Alameda County Congress of Industrial Organizations council, Ruby Heide, secretary, urging enactment of the Scanlon Resolution No. 198 establishing a wage board for Government service; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

5409. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of the Mechanicsburg Wesleyan Methodist Church and their friends in the community, representing approximately 100 persons, urging the passage of House bill 2082, making unlawful the manufacture, sale, or transportation within the United States of alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5410. By Mr. HANCOCK: Petition of Mr. and Mrs. Evert Burlingame and 129 other residents of Cortland County, N. Y., favoring House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5411. By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Petition of J. E. McComb, Mrs. M. G. Knight, and Mrs. Worrell Wilson, of Seattle, Wash., and Mary Cramer, of San Rafael, Calif., favoring House Joint Resolution 244; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5412. By Mr. SCHIFFLER: Petition of Hupp E. Otto, president, Wheeling Typographical Union, No. 79, Wheeling, W. Va., urging the passage of House bill 4000 as an aid to the manufacture of newsprint; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

5413. By Mr. STEFAN: Petition of Gottfried J. Anderson and 27 other citizens of Oakland, Nebr., urging passage of the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5414. By Mr. WELCH: Resolution No. 3891, adopted by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors on March 20, 1944, memorializing the Congress of the United States and urging that a further appropriation be immediately made available to provide for the continuance of the child-care center project; to the Committee on Appropriations.

5415. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the National Society Daughters of the Union, 1861-65, Inc., Lebanon, Ind., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to immigration of returning veterans of the present war; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

## SENATE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1944

The Reverend Oscar Thomas Olson, D. D., minister, Epworth-Euclid Methodist Church, Cleveland, Ohio, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, Thou art the source of all true peace and joy; grant unto us insight and understanding, so that no selfish purpose shall thwart Thy will. In Thy will is our peace. In Thy service is perfect freedom. Develop within us an inner genuineness that we may persistently seek those realities that are permanent, seeing the truth steadily and following the light faithfully. We are thankful to Thee, God, our Father, for the many blessings that Thou hast given our country. Defend our liberties; preserve our unity. Endue with Thy grace the President of the United States. Grant true wisdom to those selected to govern the Nation, and to all who share in authority and responsibility. God of infinite love, we commend to Thy keeping all those who are venturing their lives in the service of those freedoms that lend worth and dignity to our human adventure. Look with loving kindness, O Lord, upon our distracted and distressed world. Forgive the mistaken ambitions and the presumptuous claims of men. Lead us in Thy paths of righteousness that Thy will may be done and Thy kingdom come. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS AND NOTATION OF POCKET VETO

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On April 1, 1944:

S. 662. An act to authorize pensions for certain physically or mentally helpless children, and for other purposes.

On April 5, 1944:

S. 1243. An act authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products, and other substances, in order to aid the prosecution of the war, to conserve and increase the oil resources of the Nation, and for other purposes.

The message also announced the pocket veto on April 11, 1944, of the bill (S. 555) for the relief of Almos W. Glasgow.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

##### PERSONNEL OF THE LAND FORCES

A confidential letter from the Secretary of War, reporting, pursuant to law, relative to the personnel of the land forces on February 29, 1944, under a provision of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

##### REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Department of Justice for the fiscal

year ended June 30, 1943 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report stating all of the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 149 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under the authority vested in the Attorney General, together with a statement of the reason for such suspension (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Immigration.

#### SUITS IN ADMIRALTY AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Attorney General, submitting, pursuant to law, a list of suits arising under the act of March 9, 1920 (41 Stat. 525), authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty involving merchant vessels, in which final decrees were entered against the United States, exclusive of cases on appeal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### SUITS UNDER THE PUBLIC VESSEL ACT

A letter from the Attorney General, submitting a list of suits arising under the Public Vessel Act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1112), in which final decrees were entered, exclusive of cases on appeal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### CLAUDE R. WHITLOCK

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Claude R. Whitlock and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

#### PAYMENT OF ATTORNEYS' FEES FROM OSAGE FUNDS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the payment of attorneys' fees from Osage tribal funds (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

#### LEGISLATION PASSED BY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILS, VIRGIN ISLANDS

Letters from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of legislation passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands and the Municipal Councils of St. Croix and St. Thomas and St. John, V. I. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

#### SALE OF PERISHABLE FARM COMMODITIES

A letter from the War Food Administrator, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the sale of perishable farm commodities below the parity or comparable price, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### UNITED STATES WAR BALLOT COMMISSION

A letter from the executive officer of the United States War Ballot Commission, informing the Senate of the organization of the United States War Ballot Commission in Washington, D. C., under the provisions of law (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

#### PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

Letters from the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (confidential), the Secretary of Labor, the Comptroller General of the United States, Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, Acting Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, the Director, Division of Administrative Management, National War Labor Board, the Administrator of the